# 2000

# Economic Report to the Governor

State of Utah
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Governor

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## Overview

Utah's July 1, 1999 population is estimated to be 2,121,053 persons. The 1.9% rate of annual increase is lower than the State's trend rate of 2.3% over the past fifty years. This population growth rate continues to exceed that of the nation, with natural increase accounting for most of the growth. Births and natural increase were at record levels for the State. Utah also continues to have a distinctive demographic profile, as compared to other states. Utah residents, on average, are younger, live longer, have higher fertility rates and more persons per household.

## 1999 Population Estimates

The Utah Population Estimates Committee has released its preliminary population estimates for July 1, 1999. State population reached 2,121,053 persons, a year over increase of 38,551 or 1.9%. This represents a slight increase over last year's population growth, both in absolute and relative terms. The natural increase component of population increase (births minus deaths of 33,798) and the implied net migration (of 4,753) exceed those of last year.

Growth rates vary considerably among counties. Ten of the state's 29 counties are estimated to have increased population by 3.0% or more in the July 1, 1998 to July 1, 1999 period. Four of these counties– Tooele (8.0%), Utah (3.8%), Summit (3.1%), and Wasatch (3.0%) Counties– are in the Greater Wasatch Area, the region that includes counties in and adjacent to Utah's northern metropolitan areas. Washington (3.6%), Iron (3.4%), and Beaver (3.3%) Counties, located in southwestern portion of the state, are also among the most rapidly growing counties. Piute (4.0%), Wayne (3.2%), and Daggett (3.4%) are also among the top ten growth rate counties but are among the four smallest counties in the state.

Nine counties are estimated to have had out-migration last year. These include Salt Lake, Carbon, Cache, San Juan, Emery, Millard, Sanpete, Duchesne, and Uintah Counties. The population of Salt Lake County is the largest and is estimated to have grown at a 0.6% rate. Carbon, Emery, Millard, and San Juan Counties are estimated to have fewer people on July 1, 1999 than on July 1, 1998.

So, of the state's four Wasatch Front Counties, one (Utah County) is among the fastest growing, one (Salt Lake County) is among the slowest growing, Davis County has experienced a more rapid than average 2.6% growth rate, and Weber County is growing at a just-below-average 1.6% rate in the most recent year-over period.

## Utah's Young Population: Age Structure

Since 1940, Utah's rate of population growth has been about twice that of the nation. The state's population is younger, women tend to have more children, people on average live in larger households, and people tend to survive to older ages in comparison with the populations of other states. All of these factors lead to an age structure that is unique among States. According to the most recent estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Utah has the lowest median age (26.7 years old) and the highest shares of its total population in the preschool age (9.7%) and school age groups (23.7%) and the smallest share of its total population in the working age group (57.8%). Only Alaska has a smaller share of its total population that is 65 years and older (retirement age) than does Utah (8.8%).

Another way to present this information is the "Dependency Ratio," which is a calculation of the number of non-working age persons (those less than 18 years old plus those 65 years and older) per 100 persons of working age (ages 18 to 65 years old).[1] The total dependency ratio for Utah in estimated by the Census to be 72.9 in 1998, the same as in 1997. Utah has had the highest dependency ratio among all states for some time. Florida has a large retirement age population and the second highest dependency ratio.

## Components of Population Change

If population increase is examined in isolation from the underlying economic growth and capital accumulation, annual population increase can be classified according to natural increase (annual births less annual deaths) and net in-migration (gross in-migration less gross out-migration measured over a year). Fluctuations in net migration are much more volatile and more difficult to forecast than are fluctuations in natural increase. This simple framework provides an accounting but not an explanation of annual population change.

Total population increased by 38,551 persons from July 1, 1998 to July 1, 1999. Natural increase accounted for 33,798 (88%) while net in-migration account for 4,753 (12%) of the increase. Annual births (45,434) were at a record level and annual deaths were 11,636.

Fluctuations in the annual amount of natural increase may result from changes in the size, age structure, and vital rates (fertility and mortality) of the population. While vital rates do change over time, these changes are generally gradual, although extreme events (wars, famine, etc.) cause abrupt changes. Utah's total fertility rate (TFR), estimated to be 2.68 in 1999, continues to be higher than that of the nation, although the differential has recently narrowed, particularly since 1977.[2] Similarly, mortality rates generally change quite slowly over time.[3] Life expectancy has increased for men and women over time in both Utah and the nation, most recently in the oldest age groups.[4] According to the National Center for Health Statistics 1989-1991 decennial life tables, Utah currently ranks behind Hawaii and Minnesota for long life expectancy. From 1940 through 1999, natural increase contributed about 80% of the cumulative population increase in Utah. The young population combined with high fertility and low mortality rates contribute to this growth.

In contrast, much more volatile non-demographic processes govern in-migration to and out-migration from the state, although the age structure certainly affects and is affected by migration itself. Regional differences in economic opportunity; quality of life; wages;

1 While it is questionable to classify wealthy retirees as "dependents" along with toddlers in day care and young people in school, the Dependency Ratio has become a fairly standard measure of age structure.

2 The total fertility rate is the sum of observed age-specific fertility rates for a particular period of time. It is the total number of children a woman would have if she experiences at every age the observed fertility rate. It is a child per woman measure that is used to calculate completed family size.

3 Age specific mortality rates may be calculated from survival rates. These may be viewed as mutually exclusive and exhaustive probabilities. That is, the probability of surviving from age 70 to age 71 plus the probability of a 70 year old dying before their seventy first birthday is 100%. Either the person will or will not survive until their next birthday.

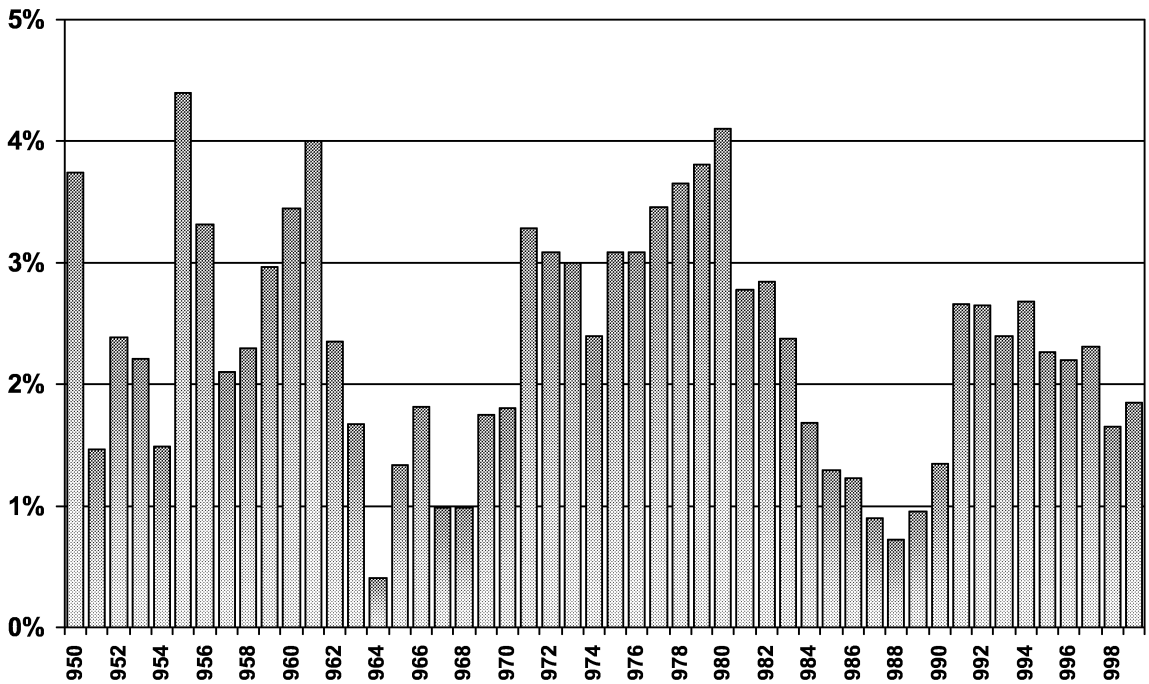
4 See National Center for Health Statistics. US Decennial Life Tables for 1989-91, Volume 1, No. 3, *Some Trends and Comparisons of United States Life Table Data: 1900-1991,* Hyattsville, Maryland, 1999. Available at http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/de89_1_3.pdf.

cost of living; and access to goods, services, education, and amenities are factors that motivate people to migrate. Among these, fluctuations in economic opportunity– cyclical changes in the annual growth rate of jobs– are the widest and most unpredictable. Employment related migration may be, and has historically been, positive or negative from one year to the next. The most recent cycle of in-migration to the state began in 1991, peaked in 1994, and continues at a decelerating rate through 1999, although the level is somewhat higher than 1998.

## County Race and Hispanic Origins Estimates, State Household, and City Population Estimates

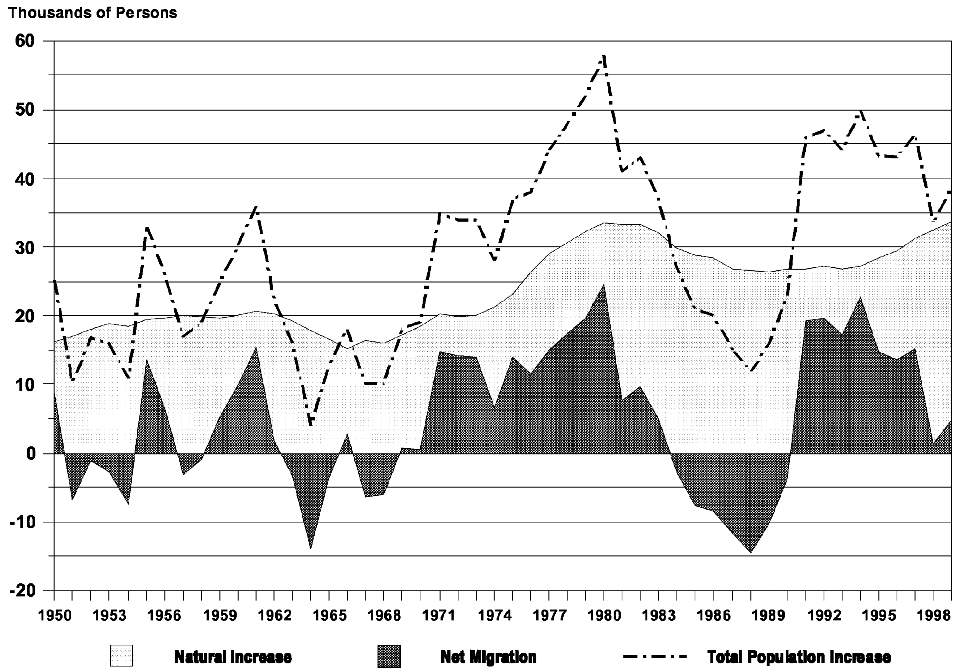
The most recent Census Bureau county level estimates of population, race and Hispanic origin (July 1, 1998) are included in this chapter as are Census Bureau state household estimates (July 1, 1998) and city population estimates (1990-1998). Although Utah is less racially and ethnically diverse than the nation, it is, over time, becoming more diverse. Within the state, Carbon, Salt Lake, San Juan, Tooele, Uintah, and Weber Counties are among the most diverse, according to these estimates. Utah's 3.06 persons per household is the highest in the nation. ✳

**Figure 10**
**Utah Population-- Annual Percent Change**



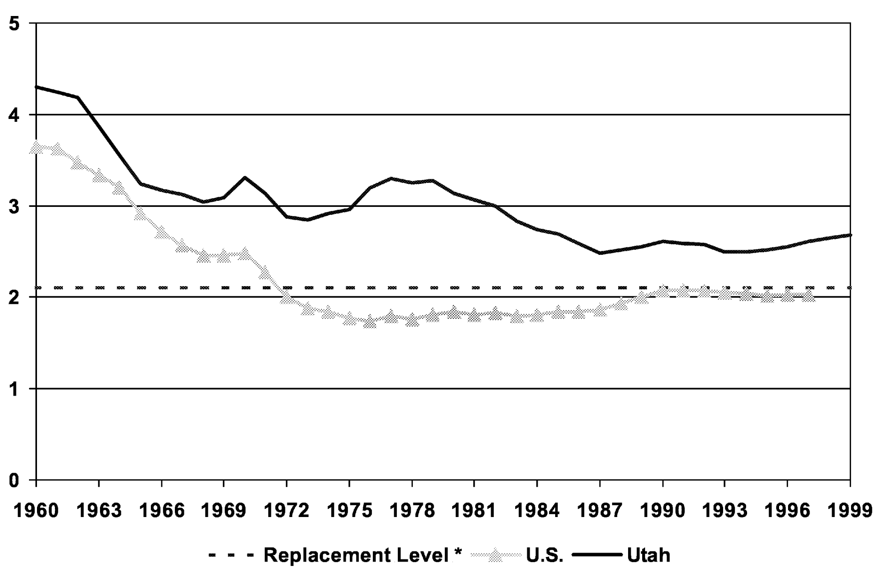

**Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee**

**Figure 11**
**Utah Components of Population Change**




Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee

**Figure 12**
**Total Fertility for U.S. and Utah**




*Fertility level at which current population is replaced
Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED/CASA, Eileen Brown, "Fertility in Utah: 1960-1985"

**Table 14**
**Utah Population Estimates, Net Migration, Births and Deaths**

| Year | July 1st Population | Percent Change | Increase | Net Migration** (r) | Net Migration as a Percent of Prev. Year's Population (r) | Natural Increase (r) | Fiscal Year Births (r) | Fiscal Year Deaths (r) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1940 | 551,800 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8,419 | 13,038 | 4,619 |
| 1941 | 551,000 | -0.14% | (800) | (9,631) | -1.75% | 8,831 | 13,293 | 4,462 |
| 1942 | 571,200 | 3.67% | 20,200 | 10,231 | 1.86% | 9,969 | 14,357 | 4,388 |
| 1943 | 640,000 | 12.04% | 68,800 | 57,284 | 10.03% | 11,516 | 16,182 | 4,666 |
| 1944 | 604,700 | -5.52% | (35,300) | (47,122) | -7.36% | 11,822 | 16,536 | 4,714 |
| 1945 | 589,100 | -2.58% | (15,600) | (26,992) | -4.46% | 11,392 | 15,937 | 4,545 |
| 1946 | 638,000 | 8.30% | 48,900 | 36,649 | 6.22% | 12,251 | 16,955 | 4,704 |
| 1947 | 636,000 | -0.31% | (2,000) | (19,178) | -3.01% | 17,178 | 21,905 | 4,727 |
| 1948 | 653,000 | 2.67% | 17,000 | 943 | 0.15% | 16,057 | 20,856 | 4,799 |
| 1949 | 670,800 | 2.73% | 17,800 | 2,207 | 0.34% | 15,593 | 20,354 | 4,761 |
| 1950 | 695,900 | 3.74% | 25,100 | 8,966 | 1.34% | 16,134 | 21,027 | 4,893 |
| 1951 | 706,100 | 1.47% | 10,200 | (6,842) | -0.98% | 17,042 | 21,801 | 4,759 |
| 1952 | 723,000 | 2.39% | 16,900 | (1,160) | -0.16% | 18,060 | 23,116 | 5,056 |
| 1953 | 739,000 | 2.21% | 16,000 | (2,889) | -0.40% | 18,889 | 23,573 | 4,684 |
| 1954 | 750,000 | 1.49% | 11,000 | (7,469) | -1.01% | 18,469 | 23,439 | 4,970 |
| 1955 | 783,000 | 4.40% | 33,000 | 13,484 | 1.80% | 19,516 | 24,584 | 5,068 |
| 1956 | 809,000 | 3.32% | 26,000 | 6,348 | 0.81% | 19,652 | 24,975 | 5,323 |
| 1957 | 826,000 | 2.10% | 17,000 | (3,139) | -0.39% | 20,139 | 25,443 | 5,304 |
| 1958 | 845,000 | 2.30% | 19,000 | (855) | -0.10% | 19,855 | 25,760 | 5,905 |
| 1959 | 870,000 | 2.96% | 25,000 | 5,259 | 0.62% | 19,741 | 25,610 | 5,869 |
| 1960 | 900,000 | 3.45% | 30,000 | 9,947 | 1.14% | 20,053 | 26,011 | 5,958 |
| 1961 | 936,000 | 4.00% | 36,000 | 15,371 | 1.71% | 20,629 | 26,560 | 5,931 |
| 1962 | 958,000 | 2.35% | 22,000 | 1,817 | 0.19% | 20,183 | 26,431 | 6,248 |
| 1963 | 974,000 | 1.67% | 16,000 | (3,317) | -0.35% | 19,317 | 25,648 | 6,331 |
| 1964 | 978,000 | 0.41% | 4,000 | (13,863) | -1.42% | 17,863 | 24,461 | 6,598 |
| 1965 | 991,000 | 1.33% | 13,000 | (3,553) | -0.36% | 16,553 | 23,082 | 6,529 |
| 1966 | 1,009,000 | 1.82% | 18,000 | 2,810 | 0.28% | 15,190 | 21,953 | 6,763 |
| 1967 | 1,019,000 | 0.99% | 10,000 | (6,350) | -0.63% | 16,350 | 23,030 | 6,680 |
| 1968 | 1,029,000 | 0.98% | 10,000 | (6,029) | -0.59% | 16,029 | 22,743 | 6,714 |
| 1969 | 1,047,000 | 1.75% | 18,000 | 798 | 0.08% | 17,202 | 24,033 | 6,831 |
| 1970 | 1,066,000 | 1.81% | 19,000 | 612 | 0.06% | 18,388 | 25,281 | 6,893 |
| 1971 | 1,101,000 | 3.28% | 35,000 | 14,816 | 1.39% | 20,184 | 27,400 | 7,216 |
| 1972 | 1,135,000 | 3.09% | 34,000 | 14,096 | 1.28% | 19,904 | 27,146 | 7,242 |
| 1973 | 1,169,000 | 3.00% | 34,000 | 13,960 | 1.23% | 20,040 | 27,562 | 7,522 |
| 1974 | 1,197,000 | 2.40% | 28,000 | 6,621 | 0.57% | 21,379 | 28,876 | 7,497 |
| 1975 | 1,234,000 | 3.09% | 37,000 | 13,947 | 1.17% | 23,053 | 30,566 | 7,513 |
| 1976 | 1,272,000 | 3.08% | 38,000 | 11,611 | 0.94% | 26,389 | 33,773 | 7,384 |
| 1977 | 1,316,000 | 3.46% | 44,000 | 14,924 | 1.17% | 29,076 | 36,707 | 7,631 |
| 1978 | 1,364,000 | 3.65% | 48,000 | 17,420 | 1.32% | 30,580 | 38,289 | 7,709 |
| 1979 | 1,416,000 | 3.81% | 52,000 | 19,668 | 1.44% | 32,332 | 40,216 | 7,884 |
| 1980 | 1,474,000 | 4.10% | 58,000 | 24,486 | 1.73% | 33,514 | 41,645 | 8,131 |
| 1981 | 1,515,000 | 2.78% | 41,000 | 7,612 | 0.52% | 33,388 | 41,509 | 8,121 |
| 1982 | 1,558,000 | 2.84% | 43,000 | 9,662 | 0.64% | 33,338 | 41,773 | 8,435 |
| 1983 | 1,595,000 | 2.37% | 37,000 | 4,914 | 0.32% | 32,086 | 40,555 | 8,469 |
| 1984 | 1,622,000 | 1.69% | 27,000 | (2,793) | -0.18% | 29,793 | 38,643 | 8,850 |
| 1985 | 1,643,000 | 1.29% | 21,000 | (7,714) | -0.48% | 28,714 | 37,664 | 8,950 |
| 1986 | 1,663,000 | 1.22% | 20,000 | (8,408) | -0.51% | 28,408 | 37,309 | 8,901 |
| 1987 | 1,678,000 | 0.90% | 15,000 | (11,713) | -0.70% | 26,713 | 35,631 | 8,918 |
| 1988 | 1,690,000 | 0.72% | 12,000 | (14,557) | -0.87% | 26,557 | 35,809 | 9,252 |
| 1989 | 1,706,000 | 0.95% | 16,000 | (10,355) | -0.61% | 26,355 | 35,439 | 9,084 |
| 1990 | 1,729,000 | 1.35% | 23,000 | (3,707) | -0.22% | 26,707 | 35,830 | 9,123 |
| 1991 | 1,775,000 | 2.66% | 46,000 | 19,235 | 1.11% | 26,765 | 36,194 | 9,429 |
| 1992 | 1,822,000 | 2.65% | 47,000 | 19,763 | 1.11% | 27,237 | 36,796 | 9,559 |
| 1993 | 1,866,000 | 2.41% | 44,000 | 17,317 | 0.95% | 26,683 | 36,738 | 10,055 |
| 1994 | 1,916,000 | 2.68% | 50,000 | 22,788 | 1.22% | 27,212 | 37,623 | 10,411 |
| 1995 | 1,959,351 | 2.26% | 43,351 | 14,868 | 0.78% | 28,483 | 39,064 | 10,581 |
| 1996 | 2,002,400 | 2.20% | 43,049 | 13,555 | 0.69% | 29,494 | 40,495 | 11,001 |
| 1997 | 2,048,753 | 2.31% | 46,353 | 15,090 | 0.75% | 31,263 | 42,512 | 11,249 |
| 1998 | 2,082,502 | 1.65% | 33,749 | 1,271 | 0.06% | 32,478 | 44,126 | 11,648 |
| 1999 | 2,121,053 | 1.85% | 38,551 | 4,753 | 0.23% | 33,798 | 45,434 | 11,636 |

*In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the estimates for 1995 and thereafter are not rounded.

**Previous to 1995, net migration figures are based on rounded population estimates to maintain consistency with the historical database. The migration estimates may differ from those found elsewhere in the report.

(r) = Components of Change have been revised. This includes Fiscal Year Births, Fiscal Year Deaths, Natural Increase, Net Migration and Net Migration Rates.

Sources:
Population: Utah Population Estimates Committee
Births: 1939-1949 and 1953-1972- Utah's Vital Statistics Reports, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1950-1952, 1973-1996- Birth Certificates held in the Utah Population Database, partially funded by the Huntsman Cancer Institute.
1997- Birth records file, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1998- Summary data file, Utah Bureau of Vital Records.
Deaths: 1939- Utah's Vital Statistics Reports, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1940-1996- Death Certificates held in the Utah Population Dat partially funded by the Huntsman Cancer Institute. 1997- Death records file, Utah Bureau of Vital Records; 1998- Summary data file, Utah Bureau of Vital Records

**Table 15**
**Total Fertility Rates—Utah and U.S.**

| Year | Utah | U.S. | Year | Utah | U.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960 | 4.30 | 3.65 | 1980 | 3.14 | 1.84 |
| 1961 | 4.24 | 3.63 | 1981 | 3.06 | 1.81 |
| 1962 | 4.18 | 3.47 | 1982 | 2.99 | 1.83 |
| 1963 | 3.87 | 3.33 | 1983 | 2.83 | 1.80 |
| 1964 | 3.55 | 3.21 | 1984 | 2.74 | 1.81 |
| 1965 | 3.24 | 2.91 | 1985 | 2.69 | 1.84 |
| 1966 | 3.17 | 2.72 | 1986 | 2.59 | 1.84 |
| 1967 | 3.12 | 2.56 | 1987 | 2.48 | 1.87 |
| 1968 | 3.04 | 2.46 | 1988 | 2.52 | 1.93 |
| 1969 | 3.09 | 2.46 | 1989 | 2.55 | 2.01 |
| 1970 | 3.31 | 2.48 | 1990 | 2.61 | 2.08 |
| 1971 | 3.14 | 2.27 | 1991 | 2.59 | 2.07 |
| 1972 | 2.88 | 2.01 | 1992 | 2.57 | 2.07 |
| 1973 | 2.84 | 1.88 | 1993 | 2.50 | 2.05 |
| 1974 | 2.91 | 1.84 | 1994 | 2.49 | 2.04 |
| 1975 | 2.96 | 1.77 | 1995 | 2.52 | 2.02 |
| 1976 | 3.19 | 1.74 | 1996 | 2.55 | 2.03 |
| 1977 | 3.30 | 1.79 | 1997 | 2.61 | 2.03 |
| 1978 | 3.25 | 1.76 | 1998 | 2.65 | na |
| 1979 | 3.28 | 1.81 | 1999 | 2.68 | na |

na = not available

note: Utah fertility rates were revised beginning in 1990.

Sources: Eileen Brown, "Fertility in Utah: 1960-1985."
The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget, UPED/CASA.
Ventura, S.J., Martin, J.A., Curtin, S.C., and Mathews, T.J.
Births: Final Data for 1997, NCHS, National Vital Statistics
Report Volume 47, Number 18, April 1999. Available online at
http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvs47_18.pdf .

**Table 16**
**Life Expectancy at Birth for Utah and U.S.**

| | Utah | | | U.S. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1970 | 69.49 | 76.55 | 72.90 | 67.04 | 74.64 | 70.75 |
| 1980 | 72.38 | 79.18 | 75.76 | 70.11 | 77.62 | 73.88 |
| 1990 | 74.93 | 80.38 | 77.70 | 71.83 | 78.81 | 75.37 |

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, Decennial Life Tables.

## Table 17
## Utah Population Estimates by County

| District/County | July 1, 1980 | July 1, 1985 | July 1, 1990 | July 1, 1991 | July 1, 1992 | July 1, 1993 | July 1, 1994 | July 1, 1995 | July 1, 1996* | July 1, 1997 | July 1, 1998(r) | July 1, 1999 (p) | Avg. Ann. Percent Change 1980 to 99 | Percent Change 1998 to 99 | 1999 Percent of Total Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bear River | 93,350 | 102,750 | 108,750 | 110,700 | 113,250 | 116,000 | 118,650 | 120,975 | 123,403 | 126,209 | 128,787 | 131,007 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 6.2 |
| Box Elder | 33,500 | 35,500 | 36,500 | 37,100 | 37,500 | 38,100 | 38,500 | 38,910 | 39,484 | 40,235 | 40,927 | 41,732 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Cache | 57,700 | 65,200 | 70,500 | 71,900 | 74,000 | 76,100 | 78,300 | 80,259 | 82,098 | 84,186 | 86,067 | 87,440 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 4.1 |
| Rich | 2,150 | 2,050 | 1,750 | 1,700 | 1,750 | 1,800 | 1,850 | 1,806 | 1,821 | 1,788 | 1,793 | 1,835 | -0.9 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| Wasatch Front | 949,150 | 1,053,550 | 1,107,250 | 1,136,850 | 1,165,650 | 1,186,250 | 1,211,650 | 1,233,620 | 1,253,756 | 1,274,851 | 1,290,570 | 1,307,838 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 61.7 |
| Davis | 148,000 | 170,000 | 188,000 | 195,000 | 201,000 | 206,000 | 212,000 | 216,020 | 219,644 | 224,307 | 229,393 | 235,438 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 11.1 |
| Morgan | 4,950 | 5,250 | 5,550 | 5,650 | 5,850 | 6,150 | 6,350 | 6,497 | 6,693 | 6,875 | 7,101 | 7,262 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.3 |
| Weber | 145,000 | 154,000 | 159,000 | 162,000 | 166,000 | 169,000 | 172,000 | 175,276 | 178,066 | 181,045 | 183,014 | 186,020 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 8.8 |
| Salt Lake | 625,000 | 697,000 | 728,000 | 747,000 | 765,000 | 777,000 | 792,000 | 806,280 | 818,860 | 830,627 | 837,860 | 843,271 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 39.8 |
| Tooele | 26,200 | 27,300 | 26,700 | 27,200 | 27,800 | 28,100 | 29,300 | 29,547 | 30,493 | 31,997 | 33,202 | 35,847 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 1.7 |
| Mountainland | 239,050 | 267,200 | 291,800 | 299,700 | 308,200 | 321,900 | 331,900 | 342,287 | 354,028 | 368,403 | 379,289 | 393,306 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 18.5 |
| Summit | 10,400 | 13,000 | 15,700 | 17,000 | 18,400 | 19,700 | 21,100 | 22,367 | 23,562 | 24,675 | 25,669 | 26,459 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 1.2 |
| Utah | 220,000 | 245,000 | 266,000 | 272,000 | 279,000 | 291,000 | 299,000 | 307,741 | 317,881 | 330,803 | 340,303 | 353,136 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 16.6 |
| Wasatch | 8,650 | 9,200 | 10,100 | 10,700 | 10,800 | 11,200 | 11,800 | 12,179 | 12,585 | 12,925 | 13,317 | 13,711 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.6 |
| Central | 47,600 | 54,900 | 52,200 | 53,750 | 54,850 | 55,950 | 58,150 | 59,299 | 60,981 | 62,563 | 63,923 | 64,553 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 3.0 |
| Juab | 5,550 | 6,300 | 5,800 | 6,000 | 6,150 | 6,200 | 6,800 | 7,149 | 7,444 | 7,702 | 7,973 | 8,120 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.4 |
| Millard | 9,050 | 12,900 | 11,300 | 11,600 | 11,700 | 11,700 | 11,900 | 11,931 | 11,958 | 12,068 | 12,029 | 11,959 | 1.6 | -0.6 | 0.6 |
| Piute | 1,350 | 1,300 | 1,250 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,450 | 1,424 | 1,508 | 1,534 | 1,581 | 1,644 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 0.1 |
| Sanpete | 14,800 | 16,300 | 16,300 | 16,900 | 17,500 | 18,100 | 18,800 | 19,240 | 19,999 | 20,581 | 21,268 | 21,408 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Sevier | 14,900 | 15,900 | 15,400 | 15,700 | 16,000 | 16,400 | 16,900 | 17,257 | 17,682 | 18,238 | 18,612 | 18,884 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 |
| Wayne | 1,950 | 2,200 | 2,150 | 2,200 | 2,150 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,298 | 2,390 | 2,440 | 2,460 | 2,538 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 0.1 |
| Southwestern | 56,050 | 70,900 | 83,900 | 87,600 | 91,750 | 97,150 | 103,650 | 110,883 | 116,874 | 121,992 | 125,163 | 129,297 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 6.1 |
| Beaver | 4,400 | 5,050 | 4,800 | 4,850 | 4,900 | 5,000 | 5,150 | 5,350 | 5,607 | 5,742 | 5,693 | 5,881 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 0.3 |
| Garfield | 3,700 | 4,000 | 3,950 | 4,100 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 4,200 | 4,308 | 4,386 | 4,525 | 4,482 | 4,550 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| Iron | 17,500 | 20,100 | 20,900 | 21,500 | 22,400 | 23,800 | 25,200 | 26,866 | 28,032 | 29,338 | 30,495 | 31,518 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 1.5 |
| Kane | 4,050 | 4,950 | 5,150 | 5,250 | 5,350 | 5,450 | 5,700 | 5,884 | 5,957 | 6,039 | 6,078 | 6,144 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Washington | 26,400 | 36,800 | 49,100 | 51,900 | 55,000 | 58,700 | 63,400 | 68,475 | 72,892 | 76,348 | 78,415 | 81,204 | 6.4 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Uintah Basin | 34,150 | 40,300 | 35,500 | 36,600 | 37,200 | 37,500 | 38,950 | 38,652 | 39,111 | 39,792 | 39,739 | 40,147 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Daggett | 750 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 750 | 768 | 803 | 753 | 713 | 737 | -0.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 |
| Duchesne | 12,700 | 14,700 | 12,600 | 12,800 | 12,900 | 13,200 | 13,500 | 13,549 | 14,032 | 14,402 | 14,256 | 14,381 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Uintah | 20,700 | 24,900 | 22,200 | 23,100 | 23,600 | 23,600 | 24,700 | 24,335 | 24,276 | 24,637 | 24,770 | 25,029 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Southeastern | 54,650 | 53,400 | 49,700 | 50,300 | 51,050 | 51,700 | 53,050 | 53,635 | 54,247 | 54,943 | 55,031 | 54,905 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 2.6 |
| Carbon | 22,400 | 22,800 | 20,200 | 20,600 | 20,600 | 20,700 | 21,100 | 21,054 | 21,420 | 21,643 | 21,649 | 21,422 | -0.2 | -1.0 | 1.0 |
| Emery | 11,600 | 11,100 | 10,300 | 10,200 | 10,200 | 10,400 | 10,600 | 10,735 | 10,811 | 10,929 | 10,918 | 10,862 | -0.4 | -0.5 | 0.5 |
| Grand | 8,250 | 7,200 | 6,600 | 6,800 | 7,150 | 7,500 | 7,950 | 8,352 | 8,801 | 8,830 | 8,895 | 9,060 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 |
| San Juan | 12,400 | 12,300 | 12,600 | 12,700 | 13,100 | 13,100 | 13,400 | 13,494 | 13,215 | 13,541 | 13,569 | 13,561 | 0.5 | -0.1 | 0.6 |
| State | 1,474,000 | 1,643,000 | 1,729,000 | 1,775,000 | 1,822,000 | 1,866,000 | 1,916,000 | 1,959,351 | 2,002,400 | 2,048,753 | 2,082,502 | 2,121,053 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 |

(p)=preliminary

(r)=revised

Note: Prior to 1995, totals may not add due to rounding.

*In 1996, the Utah Population Estimates Committee changed its convention on rounded estimates so that it now publishes unrounded estimates. Accordingly, the estimates for 1995 and thereafter are not rounded.

Source: Utah Population Estimates Committee.

## Table 18
## Rankings of States by Selected Age Groups as a Percent of Total Population: July 1, 1998

| | All Ages | | Under Age 5 | | | Ages 5-17 | | | Ages 18-64 | | | Ages 65+ | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | Population | State | Population | Percent of Total | State | Population | Percent of Total | State | Population | Percent of Total | State | Population | Percent of Total | State | Median Age |
| | United States | 270,298,524 | United States | 18,966,138 | 7.0% | United States | 50,905,921 | 18.8% | United States | 166,025,333 | 61.4% | United States | 34,401,132 | 12.7% | United States | 35.2 |
| 1 | California | 32,666,550 | Utah | 203,722 | 9.7% | Utah | 497,578 | 23.7% | Oklahoma | 2,670,025 | 79.8% | Florida | 2,734,145 | 18.3% | Utah | 26.7 |
| 2 | Texas | 19,759,614 | Texas | 1,615,384 | 8.2% | Alaska | 142,903 | 23.3% | District of Columbia | 347,455 | 66.4% | Pennsylvania | 1,904,312 | 15.9% | Alaska | 31.5 |
| 3 | New York | 18,175,301 | Alaska | 49,358 | 8.0% | New Mexico | 371,207 | 21.4% | Virginia | 4,379,691 | 64.5% | Rhode Island | 154,327 | 15.6% | Texas | 33.0 |
| 4 | Florida | 14,915,980 | Arizona | 368,186 | 7.9% | Idaho | 259,691 | 21.1% | Vermont | 376,963 | 63.8% | West Virginia | 274,689 | 15.2% | Idaho | 33.3 |
| 5 | Illinois | 12,045,326 | California | 2,564,274 | 7.8% | Wyoming | 98,643 | 20.5% | Colorado | 2,528,607 | 63.7% | Iowa | 431,018 | 15.1% | California | 33.3 |
| 6 | Pennsylvania | 12,001,451 | Nevada | 136,060 | 7.8% | South Dakota | 150,843 | 20.4% | Georgia | 4,864,764 | 63.7% | North Dakota | 91,976 | 14.4% | Mississippi | 33.4 |
| 7 | Ohio | 11,209,493 | New Mexico | 133,003 | 7.7% | Texas | 4,013,816 | 20.3% | Maryland | 3,256,073 | 63.4% | Connecticut | 469,112 | 14.3% | Georgia | 33.8 |
| 8 | Michigan | 9,817,242 | Idaho | 91,467 | 7.4% | Mississippi | 554,803 | 20.2% | Alaska | 388,193 | 63.2% | South Dakota | 105,742 | 14.3% | Louisiana | 33.9 |
| 9 | New Jersey | 8,115,011 | Georgia | 567,868 | 7.4% | Louisiana | 878,063 | 20.1% | Tennessee | 3,420,007 | 63.0% | Arkansas | 363,232 | 14.3% | New Mexico | 34.0 |
| 10 | Georgia | 7,642,207 | Illinois | 890,781 | 7.4% | Minnesota | 942,066 | 19.9% | Delaware | 468,206 | 63.0% | Maine | 174,832 | 14.1% | Arizona | 34.6 |
| 11 | North Carolina | 7,546,493 | Mississippi | 202,072 | 7.3% | Nebraska | 330,989 | 19.9% | New Hampshire | 744,140 | 62.8% | Massachusetts | 860,604 | 14.0% | Illinois | 34.9 |
| 12 | Virginia | 6,791,345 | Louisiana | 313,349 | 7.2% | Kansas | 515,347 | 19.6% | South Carolina | 2,408,260 | 62.8% | District of Columbia | 72,710 | 13.9% | Virginia | 35.2 |
| 13 | Massachusetts | 6,147,132 | Hawaii | 84,095 | 7.0% | Wisconsin | 1,018,146 | 19.5% | Washington | 3,564,803 | 62.7% | Nebraska | 228,735 | 13.8% | Kansas | 35.2 |
| 14 | Indiana | 5,899,195 | Colorado | 278,862 | 7.0% | Montana | 171,598 | 19.5% | Maine | 777,833 | 62.5% | Missouri | 745,387 | 13.7% | South Carolina | 35.2 |
| 15 | Washington | 5,689,263 | North Carolina | 527,045 | 7.0% | Oklahoma | 651,067 | 19.5% | West Virginia | 1,132,213 | 62.5% | New Jersey | 1,105,816 | 13.6% | Indiana | 35.2 |
| 16 | Missouri | 5,438,559 | Indiana | 410,739 | 7.0% | California | 6,347,098 | 19.4% | Kentucky | 2,455,350 | 62.4% | Kansas | 354,113 | 13.5% | North Carolina | 35.2 |
| 17 | Tennessee | 5,430,621 | Kansas | 182,105 | 6.9% | Michigan | 1,894,530 | 19.3% | Massachusetts | 3,828,825 | 62.3% | Oklahoma | 448,388 | 13.4% | Nevada | 35.2 |
| 18 | Wisconsin | 5,223,500 | New York | 1,253,472 | 6.9% | Colorado | 761,718 | 19.2% | Alabama | 2,699,512 | 62.0% | Ohio | 1,500,851 | 13.4% | Minnesota | 35.2 |
| 19 | Maryland | 5,134,808 | Nebraska | 114,653 | 6.9% | North Dakota | 122,404 | 19.2% | North Carolina | 4,679,966 | 62.0% | New York | 2,423,797 | 13.3% | South Dakota | 35.2 |
| 20 | Minnesota | 4,725,419 | Arkansas | 174,884 | 6.9% | Arizona | 895,218 | 19.2% | New York | 11,248,893 | 61.9% | Montana | 117,038 | 13.3% | Washington | 35.3 |
| 21 | Arizona | 4,668,631 | Oklahoma | 228,300 | 6.8% | Missouri | 1,042,745 | 19.2% | New Jersey | 5,018,756 | 61.8% | Hawaii | 158,306 | 13.3% | Michigan | 35.3 |
| 22 | Louisiana | 4,368,967 | Washington | 386,811 | 6.8% | Washington | 1,085,679 | 19.1% | Nevada | 1,079,456 | 61.8% | Arizona | 617,538 | 13.2% | Nebraska | 35.3 |
| 23 | Alabama | 4,351,999 | South Dakota | 50,094 | 6.8% | Illinois | 2,296,551 | 19.1% | Indiana | 3,642,242 | 61.7% | Wisconsin | 690,786 | 13.2% | Colorado | 35.5 |
| 24 | Colorado | 3,970,971 | Alabama | 294,802 | 6.8% | Georgia | 1,454,483 | 19.0% | Hawaii | 736,368 | 61.7% | Oregon | 432,718 | 13.2% | Alabama | 35.5 |
| 25 | Kentucky | 3,936,499 | New Jersey | 547,198 | 6.7% | New Hampshire | 225,490 | 19.0% | Oregon | 2,024,086 | 61.7% | Alabama | 568,352 | 13.1% | Oklahoma | 35.6 |
| 26 | South Carolina | 3,835,962 | Minnesota | 317,381 | 6.7% | Nevada | 331,047 | 19.0% | California | 20,140,546 | 61.7% | Delaware | 96,326 | 13.0% | Kentucky | 35.6 |
| 27 | Oklahoma | 3,346,713 | Maryland | 344,062 | 6.7% | Arkansas | 478,837 | 18.9% | Michigan | 6,042,587 | 61.6% | North Carolina | 946,753 | 12.5% | Maryland | 35.6 |
| 28 | Oregon | 3,281,974 | Kentucky | 263,567 | 6.7% | Iowa | 539,958 | 18.9% | Wyoming | 295,974 | 61.5% | Indiana | 739,587 | 12.5% | New Hampshire | 35.7 |
| 29 | Connecticut | 3,274,069 | Michigan | 657,085 | 6.7% | Indiana | 1,106,627 | 18.8% | Connecticut | 2,014,242 | 61.5% | Kentucky | 492,856 | 12.5% | Delaware | 35.7 |
| 30 | Iowa | 2,862,447 | Missouri | 363,871 | 6.7% | Ohio | 2,101,841 | 18.8% | Texas | 12,130,663 | 61.4% | Tennessee | 679,212 | 12.5% | Wisconsin | 35.7 |
| 31 | Mississippi | 2,752,092 | Tennessee | 362,037 | 6.7% | Oregon | 608,229 | 18.5% | Ohio | 6,864,637 | 61.2% | Michigan | 1,223,040 | 12.5% | Wyoming | 35.7 |
| 32 | Kansas | 2,629,067 | Ohio | 742,164 | 6.6% | North Carolina | 1,392,729 | 18.5% | Montana | 539,012 | 61.2% | Illinois | 1,495,969 | 12.4% | Arkansas | 35.8 |
| 33 | Arkansas | 2,538,303 | Delaware | 49,211 | 6.6% | South Carolina | 706,248 | 18.4% | Louisiana | 2,673,805 | 61.2% | Minnesota | 583,097 | 12.3% | Ohio | 35.8 |
| 34 | Utah | 2,099,758 | Oregon | 216,941 | 6.6% | Kentucky | 724,726 | 18.4% | Illinois | 7,362,025 | 61.1% | Vermont | 72,573 | 12.3% | North Dakota | 35.8 |
| 35 | West Virginia | 1,811,156 | South Carolina | 253,048 | 6.6% | Vermont | 108,620 | 18.4% | Minnesota | 2,882,875 | 61.0% | Mississippi | 336,311 | 12.2% | Missouri | 35.8 |
| 36 | Nevada | 1,746,898 | Virginia | 447,074 | 6.6% | Maryland | 943,128 | 18.4% | Wisconsin | 3,181,670 | 60.9% | South Carolina | 468,406 | 12.2% | Tennessee | 35.9 |
| 37 | New Mexico | 1,736,931 | Connecticut | 211,287 | 6.5% | Alabama | 789,333 | 18.1% | Missouri | 3,286,556 | 60.4% | New Hampshire | 142,298 | 12.0% | New York | 35.9 |
| 38 | Nebraska | 1,662,719 | Massachusetts | 393,289 | 6.4% | Maine | 224,438 | 18.0% | Rhode Island | 596,236 | 60.3% | Wyoming | 55,527 | 11.5% | Massachusetts | 36.2 |
| 39 | Maine | 1,244,250 | Wyoming | 30,763 | 6.4% | Hawaii | 214,232 | 18.0% | Pennsylvania | 7,237,311 | 60.3% | Louisiana | 503,750 | 11.5% | Hawaii | 36.2 |
| 40 | Idaho | 1,228,684 | Florida | 953,049 | 6.4% | New York | 3,249,139 | 17.9% | Mississippi | 1,658,906 | 60.3% | Maryland | 591,545 | 11.5% | Rhode Island | 36.4 |
| 41 | Hawaii | 1,193,001 | Wisconsin | 332,898 | 6.4% | Tennessee | 969,365 | 17.8% | North Dakota | 383,657 | 60.1% | Nevada | 200,335 | 11.5% | Iowa | 36.6 |
| 42 | New Hampshire | 1,185,048 | Iowa | 182,181 | 6.4% | Pennsylvania | 2,140,017 | 17.8% | Idaho | 738,400 | 60.1% | Washington | 651,970 | 11.5% | Oregon | 36.7 |
| 43 | Rhode Island | 988,480 | North Dakota | 40,207 | 6.3% | Rhode Island | 175,805 | 17.8% | Kansas | 1,577,502 | 60.0% | New Mexico | 198,038 | 11.4% | New Jersey | 36.7 |
| 44 | Montana | 880,453 | Rhode Island | 62,112 | 6.3% | New Jersey | 1,443,241 | 17.8% | Arkansas | 1,521,350 | 59.9% | Idaho | 139,126 | 11.3% | Vermont | 36.7 |
| 45 | Delaware | 743,603 | New Hampshire | 73,120 | 6.2% | Connecticut | 579,428 | 17.7% | Iowa | 1,709,290 | 59.7% | Virginia | 766,976 | 11.3% | District of Columbia | 36.7 |
| 46 | South Dakota | 738,171 | Pennsylvania | 719,811 | 6.0% | Virginia | 1,197,604 | 17.6% | Arizona | 2,787,689 | 59.7% | California | 3,614,632 | 11.1% | Connecticut | 37.0 |
| 47 | North Dakota | 638,244 | Montana | 52,805 | 6.0% | Delaware | 129,860 | 17.5% | New Mexico | 1,034,683 | 59.6% | Texas | 1,999,751 | 10.1% | Maine | 37.4 |
| 48 | Alaska | 614,010 | District of Columbia | 30,528 | 5.8% | Florida | 2,586,883 | 17.3% | Nebraska | 988,342 | 59.4% | Colorado | 401,784 | 10.1% | Montana | 37.5 |
| 49 | Vermont | 590,883 | Vermont | 32,727 | 5.5% | Massachusetts | 1,064,414 | 17.3% | South Dakota | 431,492 | 58.5% | Georgia | 755,092 | 9.9% | Pennsylvania | 37.6 |
| 50 | District of Columbia | 523,124 | West Virginia | 99,189 | 5.5% | West Virginia | 305,065 | 16.8% | Florida | 8,641,903 | 57.9% | Utah | 184,098 | 8.8% | Florida | 38.3 |
| 51 | Wyoming | 480,907 | Maine | 67,147 | 5.4% | District of Columbia | 72,431 | 13.8% | Utah | 1,214,360 | 57.8% | Alaska | 33,556 | 5.5% | West Virginia | 38.6 |

Note:

Totals differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch

## Table 19
## Dependency Ratios for States: July 1, 1998

| Rank | State | Pre-School Age per 100 of Working Age | State | School Age per 100 of Working Age | State | Retirement Age per 100 of Working Age | State | Total Non-Working Age per 100 of Working Age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | United States | 11.4 | United States | 30.7 | United States | 20.7 | United States | 62.8 |
| 1 | Utah | 16.8 | Utah | 41.0 | Florida | 31.6 | Utah | 72.9 |
| 2 | Texas | 13.3 | Alaska | 36.8 | Pennsylvania | 26.3 | Florida | 72.6 |
| 3 | Arizona | 13.2 | New Mexico | 35.9 | Rhode Island | 25.9 | South Dakota | 71.1 |
| 4 | New Mexico | 12.9 | Idaho | 35.2 | Iowa | 25.2 | Nebraska | 68.2 |
| 5 | California | 12.7 | South Dakota | 35.0 | South Dakota | 24.5 | New Mexico | 67.9 |
| 6 | Alaska | 12.7 | Nebraska | 33.5 | West Virginia | 24.3 | Arizona | 67.5 |
| 7 | Nevada | 12.6 | Mississippi | 33.4 | North Dakota | 24.0 | Iowa | 67.5 |
| 8 | Idaho | 12.4 | Wyoming | 33.3 | Arkansas | 23.9 | Arkansas | 66.8 |
| 9 | Mississippi | 12.2 | Texas | 33.1 | Connecticut | 23.3 | Kansas | 66.7 |
| 10 | Illinois | 12.1 | Louisiana | 32.8 | Nebraska | 23.1 | Idaho | 66.4 |
| 11 | Louisiana | 11.7 | Minnesota | 32.7 | Missouri | 22.7 | North Dakota | 66.4 |
| 12 | Georgia | 11.7 | Kansas | 32.7 | Massachusetts | 22.5 | Mississippi | 65.9 |
| 13 | South Dakota | 11.6 | Arizona | 32.1 | Maine | 22.5 | Pennsylvania | 65.8 |
| 14 | Nebraska | 11.6 | Wisconsin | 32.0 | Kansas | 22.4 | Rhode Island | 65.8 |
| 15 | Kansas | 11.5 | North Dakota | 31.9 | Arizona | 22.2 | Missouri | 65.5 |
| 16 | Arkansas | 11.5 | Montana | 31.8 | New Jersey | 22.0 | Wisconsin | 64.2 |
| 17 | Hawaii | 11.4 | Missouri | 31.7 | Ohio | 21.9 | Minnesota | 63.9 |
| 18 | Indiana | 11.3 | Iowa | 31.6 | Montana | 21.7 | Illinois | 63.6 |
| 19 | North Carolina | 11.3 | California | 31.5 | Wisconsin | 21.7 | Louisiana | 63.4 |
| 20 | New York | 11.1 | Arkansas | 31.5 | New York | 21.5 | Montana | 63.3 |
| 21 | Missouri | 11.1 | Michigan | 31.4 | Hawaii | 21.5 | Ohio | 63.3 |
| 22 | Colorado | 11.0 | Illinois | 31.2 | Oregon | 21.4 | Texas | 62.9 |
| 23 | Florida | 11.0 | Nevada | 30.7 | Alabama | 21.1 | Connecticut | 62.5 |
| 24 | Minnesota | 11.0 | Ohio | 30.6 | District of Columbia | 20.9 | Wyoming | 62.5 |
| 25 | Alabama | 10.9 | Washington | 30.5 | Delaware | 20.6 | Michigan | 62.5 |
| 26 | New Jersey | 10.9 | Indiana | 30.4 | Illinois | 20.3 | California | 62.2 |
| 27 | Michigan | 10.9 | New Hampshire | 30.3 | Indiana | 20.3 | Oregon | 62.1 |
| 28 | Washington | 10.9 | Colorado | 30.1 | Mississippi | 20.3 | Hawaii | 62.0 |
| 29 | Ohio | 10.8 | Oregon | 30.0 | Michigan | 20.2 | Indiana | 62.0 |
| 30 | Kentucky | 10.7 | Florida | 29.9 | North Carolina | 20.2 | Nevada | 61.8 |
| 31 | Oregon | 10.7 | Georgia | 29.9 | Minnesota | 20.2 | New Jersey | 61.7 |
| 32 | Iowa | 10.7 | North Carolina | 29.8 | Kentucky | 20.1 | New York | 61.6 |
| 33 | Tennessee | 10.6 | Pennsylvania | 29.6 | Tennessee | 19.9 | North Carolina | 61.3 |
| 34 | Maryland | 10.6 | Kentucky | 29.5 | South Carolina | 19.4 | Alabama | 61.2 |
| 35 | Delaware | 10.5 | Rhode Island | 29.5 | Vermont | 19.3 | Massachusetts | 60.5 |
| 36 | South Carolina | 10.5 | South Carolina | 29.3 | New Mexico | 19.1 | Kentucky | 60.3 |
| 37 | Connecticut | 10.5 | Alabama | 29.2 | New Hampshire | 19.1 | West Virginia | 60.0 |
| 38 | North Dakota | 10.5 | Hawaii | 29.1 | Idaho | 18.8 | Maine | 60.0 |
| 39 | Wisconsin | 10.5 | Maryland | 29.0 | Louisiana | 18.8 | Washington | 59.6 |
| 40 | Rhode Island | 10.4 | New York | 28.9 | Wyoming | 18.8 | South Carolina | 59.3 |
| 41 | Wyoming | 10.4 | Maine | 28.9 | Nevada | 18.6 | New Hampshire | 59.3 |
| 42 | Massachusetts | 10.3 | Vermont | 28.8 | Washington | 18.3 | Delaware | 58.8 |
| 43 | Virginia | 10.2 | Connecticut | 28.8 | Maryland | 18.2 | Tennessee | 58.8 |
| 44 | Pennsylvania | 9.9 | New Jersey | 28.8 | California | 17.9 | Alaska | 58.2 |
| 45 | New Hampshire | 9.8 | Tennessee | 28.3 | Virginia | 17.5 | Maryland | 57.7 |
| 46 | Montana | 9.8 | Massachusetts | 27.8 | Oklahoma | 16.8 | Georgia | 57.1 |
| 47 | District of Columbia | 8.8 | Delaware | 27.7 | Texas | 16.5 | Colorado | 57.0 |
| 48 | West Virginia | 8.8 | Virginia | 27.3 | Colorado | 15.9 | Vermont | 56.7 |
| 49 | Vermont | 8.7 | West Virginia | 26.9 | Georgia | 15.5 | Virginia | 55.1 |
| 50 | Maine | 8.6 | Oklahoma | 24.4 | Utah | 15.2 | District of Columbia | 50.6 |
| 51 | Oklahoma | 8.6 | District of Columbia | 20.8 | Alaska | 8.6 | Oklahoma | 49.7 |

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch

**Table 20**
**Race and Hispanic Origin by County: July 1, 1998**

| County | Total Population | Total Hispanic | Total White | White Hispanic | White Non-Hispanic | Black | American Indian | Asian & Pacific Islander | % of Total White Non-Hispanic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver | 5,896 | 217 | 5,808 | 208 | 5,600 | 8 | 46 | 34 | 95.0% |
| Box Elder | 41,949 | 2,616 | 40,794 | 2,505 | 38,289 | 27 | 476 | 652 | 91.3% |
| Cache | 86,949 | 3,122 | 82,872 | 2,949 | 79,923 | 348 | 650 | 3,079 | 91.9% |
| Carbon | 20,966 | 3,239 | 20,492 | 3,112 | 17,380 | 114 | 181 | 179 | 82.9% |
| Daggett | 737 | 24 | 719 | 18 | 701 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 95.1% |
| Davis | 233,013 | 12,726 | 222,710 | 11,578 | 211,132 | 3,413 | 1,401 | 5,489 | 90.6% |
| Duchesne | 14,481 | 570 | 13,598 | 456 | 13,142 | 24 | 798 | 61 | 90.8% |
| Emery | 10,989 | 335 | 10,879 | 318 | 10,561 | 1 | 52 | 57 | 96.1% |
| Garfield | 4,272 | 53 | 4,185 | 47 | 4,138 | 0 | 74 | 13 | 96.9% |
| Grand | 8,068 | 515 | 7,774 | 484 | 7,290 | 25 | 227 | 42 | 90.4% |
| Iron | 28,659 | 711 | 27,557 | 623 | 26,934 | 80 | 837 | 185 | 94.0% |
| Juab | 7,572 | 130 | 7,439 | 121 | 7,318 | 3 | 112 | 18 | 96.6% |
| Kane | 6,200 | 174 | 6,061 | 170 | 5,891 | 5 | 95 | 39 | 95.0% |
| Millard | 12,249 | 612 | 11,875 | 578 | 11,297 | 2 | 218 | 154 | 92.2% |
| Morgan | 7,022 | 143 | 6,974 | 141 | 6,833 | 13 | 9 | 26 | 97.3% |
| Piute | 1,402 | 25 | 1,390 | 24 | 1,366 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 97.4% |
| Rich | 1,834 | 33 | 1,825 | 33 | 1,792 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 97.7% |
| Salt Lake | 850,667 | 72,190 | 802,054 | 66,444 | 735,610 | 9,563 | 7,784 | 31,266 | 86.5% |
| San Juan | 13,711 | 685 | 6,317 | 538 | 5,779 | 30 | 7,296 | 68 | 42.1% |
| Sanpete | 21,452 | 1,200 | 20,745 | 1,083 | 19,662 | 68 | 271 | 368 | 91.7% |
| Sevier | 18,452 | 497 | 18,010 | 467 | 17,543 | 13 | 382 | 47 | 95.1% |
| Summit | 26,746 | 799 | 26,404 | 780 | 25,624 | 34 | 126 | 182 | 95.8% |
| Tooele | 33,351 | 5,049 | 32,106 | 4,853 | 27,253 | 334 | 531 | 380 | 81.7% |
| Uintah | 25,660 | 1,111 | 22,786 | 945 | 21,841 | 12 | 2,725 | 137 | 85.1% |
| Utah | 335,635 | 15,063 | 325,814 | 14,236 | 311,578 | 629 | 2,485 | 6,707 | 92.8% |
| Wasatch | 13,267 | 458 | 13,127 | 437 | 12,690 | 6 | 100 | 34 | 95.7% |
| Washington | 82,115 | 2,080 | 80,141 | 1,922 | 78,219 | 133 | 1,170 | 671 | 95.3% |
| Wayne | 2,379 | 59 | 2,324 | 47 | 2,277 | 12 | 41 | 2 | 95.7% |
| Weber | 184,065 | 18,043 | 175,279 | 16,653 | 158,626 | 3,778 | 1,435 | 3,573 | 86.2% |
| State of Utah | 2,099,758 | 142,479 | 1,998,059 | 131,770 | 1,866,289 | 18,676 | 29,544 | 53,479 | 88.9% |

Note:
1. In the categories given above, American Indian includes Eskimo and Aleut.
2. The race and Hispanic origin categories used by the Census Bureau are mandated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). OMB requires the use of four race categories: White, Black, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Asian and Pacific Islander. OMB also requires the use of two ethnicity categories: Hispanic and non-Hispanic. This system treats race and ethnicity as separate and independent categories. Therefore, everyone is classified as both a member of one of the four race categories, and as either Hispanic or non-Hispanic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Program, Population Division

## Table 21
## Housing Units, Households, and Persons Per Household by State (in Thousands)

| State | April 1, 1990 Total Housing Units | April 1, 1990 Total Households | April 1, 1990 Persons per Household | April 1, 1990 Persons per Household Ranking | July 1, 1998 Total Housing Units | July 1, 1998 Total Households | July 1, 1998 Persons per Household | July 1, 1998 Ranking Persons per Household | 1990-98 Percent Change: Total Housing Units | 1990-98 Percent Change: Total Households | 1990-98 Percent Change: Persons per Household |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 102,262 | 91,946 | 2.63 | | 112,499 | 101,041 | 2.61 | | 10.0% | 9.9% | -0.8% |
| Alabama | 1,670 | 1,507 | 2.62 | 18 | 1,866 | 1,663 | 2.56 | 22 | 11.7% | 10.4% | -2.3% |
| Alaska | 233 | 189 | 2.80 | 3 | 248 | 215 | 2.78 | 4 | 6.4% | 13.8% | -0.8% |
| Arizona | 1,659 | 1,369 | 2.62 | 18 | 2,006 | 1,762 | 2.6 | 15 | 20.9% | 28.7% | -0.7% |
| Arkansas | 1,001 | 891 | 2.57 | 31 | 1,092 | 970 | 2.56 | 22 | 9.1% | 8.9% | -0.5% |
| California | 11,183 | 10,381 | 2.79 | 4 | 12,037 | 11,446 | 2.79 | 3 | 7.6% | 10.3% | -0.2% |
| Colorado | 1,477 | 1,282 | 2.51 | 49 | 1,722 | 1,561 | 2.49 | 43 | 16.6% | 21.8% | -0.7% |
| Connecticut | 1,321 | 1,230 | 2.59 | 26 | 1,379 | 1,238 | 2.57 | 20 | 4.4% | 0.7% | -0.7% |
| Delaware | 290 | 247 | 2.61 | 21 | 326 | 284 | 2.54 | 30 | 12.4% | 15.0% | -2.7% |
| District of Columbia | 278 | 250 | 2.26 | 51 | 265 | 225 | 2.15 | 50 | -4.7% | -10.0% | -5.0% |
| Florida | 6,100 | 5,135 | 2.46 | 50 | 7,007 | 5,881 | 2.48 | 44 | 14.9% | 14.5% | 0.8% |
| Georgia | 2,638 | 2,366 | 2.66 | 13 | 3,184 | 2,843 | 2.63 | 12 | 20.7% | 20.2% | -1.3% |
| Hawaii | 390 | 356 | 3.01 | 2 | 440 | 401 | 2.87 | 2 | 12.8% | 12.6% | -4.5% |
| Idaho | 413 | 361 | 2.73 | 7 | 503 | 448 | 2.69 | 7 | 21.8% | 24.1% | -1.5% |
| Illinois | 4,506 | 4,202 | 2.65 | 15 | 4,777 | 4,438 | 2.65 | 11 | 6.0% | 5.6% | -0.1% |
| Indiana | 2,246 | 2,065 | 2.61 | 21 | 2,503 | 2,231 | 2.57 | 20 | 11.4% | 8.0% | -1.4% |
| Iowa | 1,144 | 1,064 | 2.52 | 47 | 1,208 | 1,103 | 2.5 | 41 | 5.6% | 3.7% | -0.6% |
| Kansas | 1,044 | 945 | 2.53 | 41 | 1,130 | 999 | 2.55 | 26 | 8.2% | 5.7% | 0.6% |
| Kentucky | 1,507 | 1,380 | 2.60 | 25 | 1,664 | 1,497 | 2.56 | 22 | 10.4% | 8.5% | -1.4% |
| Louisiana | 1,716 | 1,499 | 2.74 | 6 | 1,806 | 1,599 | 2.66 | 10 | 5.2% | 6.7% | -2.9% |
| Maine | 587 | 465 | 2.56 | 34 | 626 | 490 | 2.48 | 44 | 6.6% | 5.4% | -3.1% |
| Maryland | 1,892 | 1,749 | 2.67 | 12 | 2,091 | 1,906 | 2.63 | 12 | 10.5% | 9.0% | -1.5% |
| Massachusetts | 2,473 | 2,247 | 2.58 | 29 | 2,568 | 2,349 | 2.52 | 37 | 3.8% | 4.5% | -2.4% |
| Michigan | 3,848 | 3,419 | 2.66 | 13 | 4,168 | 3,693 | 2.6 | 15 | 8.3% | 8.0% | -2.1% |
| Minnesota | 1,849 | 1,648 | 2.58 | 29 | 2,021 | 1,791 | 2.58 | 17 | 9.3% | 8.7% | -0.1% |
| Mississippi | 1,010 | 911 | 2.75 | 5 | 1,106 | 997 | 2.68 | 7 | 9.5% | 9.4% | -2.4% |
| Missouri | 2,199 | 1,961 | 2.53 | 41 | 2,394 | 2,089 | 2.53 | 36 | 8.9% | 6.5% | -0.2% |
| Montana | 361 | 306 | 2.53 | 41 | 383 | 346 | 2.47 | 48 | 6.1% | 13.1% | -2.5% |
| Nebraska | 661 | 602 | 2.54 | 39 | 711 | 636 | 2.54 | 30 | 7.6% | 5.6% | -0.1% |
| Nevada | 519 | 466 | 2.53 | 41 | 767 | 676 | 2.54 | 30 | 47.8% | 45.1% | 0.6% |
| New Hampshire | 504 | 411 | 2.62 | 18 | 539 | 450 | 2.56 | 22 | 6.9% | 9.5% | -2.3% |
| New Jersey | 3,075 | 2,795 | 2.70 | 10 | 3,237 | 2,957 | 2.69 | 7 | 5.3% | 5.8% | -0.5% |
| New Mexico | 632 | 543 | 2.74 | 6 | 747 | 632 | 2.7 | 6 | 18.2% | 16.4% | -1.4% |
| New York | 7,227 | 6,639 | 2.63 | 16 | 7,455 | 6,766 | 2.61 | 14 | 3.2% | 1.9% | -0.7% |
| North Carolina | 2,818 | 2,517 | 2.54 | 39 | 3,367 | 2,883 | 2.54 | 30 | 19.5% | 14.5% | -0.2% |
| North Dakota | 276 | 241 | 2.55 | 36 | 293 | 247 | 2.48 | 44 | 6.2% | 2.5% | -2.8% |
| Ohio | 4,372 | 4,088 | 2.59 | 26 | 4,682 | 4,285 | 2.55 | 26 | 7.1% | 4.8% | -1.5% |
| Oklahoma | 1,406 | 1,206 | 2.53 | 41 | 1,459 | 1,288 | 2.52 | 37 | 3.8% | 6.8% | -0.4% |
| Oregon | 1,194 | 1,103 | 2.52 | 47 | 1,401 | 1,286 | 2.5 | 41 | 17.3% | 16.6% | -0.6% |
| Pennsylvania | 4,938 | 4,496 | 2.57 | 31 | 5,229 | 4,593 | 2.54 | 30 | 5.9% | 2.2% | -1.0% |
| Rhode Island | 415 | 378 | 2.55 | 36 | 431 | 376 | 2.53 | 36 | 3.9% | -0.5% | -0.9% |
| South Carolina | 1,424 | 1,258 | 2.68 | 11 | 1,683 | 1,441 | 2.58 | 17 | 18.2% | 14.5% | -3.7% |
| South Dakota | 292 | 259 | 2.59 | 26 | 322 | 277 | 2.55 | 26 | 10.3% | 6.9% | -1.4% |
| Tennessee | 2,026 | 1,854 | 2.56 | 34 | 2,318 | 2,100 | 2.52 | 37 | 14.4% | 13.3% | -1.6% |
| Texas | 7,009 | 6,071 | 2.73 | 7 | 7,808 | 7,113 | 2.71 | 5 | 11.4% | 17.2% | -0.8% |
| Utah | 598 | 537 | 3.15 | 1 | 731 | 677 | 3.06 | 1 | 22.2% | 26.1% | -2.9% |
| Vermont | 271 | 211 | 2.57 | 31 | 289 | 231 | 2.46 | 49 | 6.6% | 9.5% | -4.2% |
| Virginia | 2,497 | 2,292 | 2.61 | 21 | 2,837 | 2,579 | 2.55 | 26 | 13.6% | 12.5% | -2.2% |
| Washington | 2,032 | 1,872 | 2.53 | 41 | 2,386 | 2,211 | 2.52 | 37 | 17.4% | 18.1% | -0.6% |
| West Virginia | 781 | 689 | 2.55 | 36 | 794 | 716 | 2.48 | 44 | 1.7% | 3.9% | -2.8% |
| Wisconsin | 2,056 | 1,822 | 2.61 | 21 | 2,279 | 1,973 | 2.58 | 17 | 10.8% | 8.3% | -1.2% |
| Wyoming | 203 | 169 | 2.63 | 16 | 213 | 185 | 2.54 | 30 | 4.9% | 9.5% | -3.3% |

Note: Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

**Table 22**
**Bureau of the Census Sub-County Population Estimates**

| | 1990 | 1998 | AARC 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **State of Utah** | 1,722,850 | 2,099,758 | 2.5 |
| Beaver County | 4,765 | 5,896 | 2.7 |
| Beaver | 1,998 | 2,447 | 2.6 |
| Milford | 1,107 | 1,305 | 2.1 |
| Minersville | 608 | 715 | 2.0 |
| Balance of Beaver Cnty | 1,052 | 1,429 | 3.9 |
| **Box Elder County** | 36,485 | 41,949 | 1.8 |
| Bear River City | 700 | 826 | 2.1 |
| Brigham City | 15,644 | 16,960 | 1.0 |
| Corinne | 639 | 685 | 0.9 |
| Deweyville | 318 | 343 | 1.0 |
| Elwood | 575 | 684 | 2.2 |
| Fielding | 422 | 468 | 1.3 |
| Garland | 1,639 | 1,897 | 1.8 |
| Honeyville | 1,112 | 1,294 | 1.9 |
| Howell | 237 | 268 | 1.5 |
| Mantua | 665 | 708 | 0.8 |
| Perry | 1,211 | 2,023 | 6.6 |
| Plymouth | 267 | 291 | 1.1 |
| Portage | 218 | 215 | -0.2 |
| Snowville | 251 | 273 | 1.1 |
| Tremonton | 4,262 | 5,116 | 2.3 |
| Willard | 1,298 | 1,535 | 2.1 |
| Balance of Box Elder Cnty | 7,027 | 8,363 | 2.2 |
| **Cache County** | 70,183 | 86,949 | 2.7 |
| Amalga | 366 | 503 | 4.1 |
| Clarkston | 645 | 641 | -0.1 |
| Cornish | 205 | 196 | -0.6 |
| Hyde Park | 2,190 | 2,953 | 3.8 |
| Hyrum | 4,829 | 5,452 | 1.5 |
| Lewiston | 1,532 | 1,571 | 0.3 |
| Logan | 32,771 | 40,272 | 2.6 |
| Mendon | 684 | 810 | 2.1 |
| Millville | 1,202 | 1,319 | 1.2 |
| Newton | 659 | 703 | 0.8 |
| Nibley | 1,236 | 1,634 | 3.6 |
| North Logan | 3,775 | 6,051 | 6.1 |
| Paradise | 561 | 754 | 3.8 |
| Providence | 3,344 | 4,331 | 3.3 |
| Richmond | 1,955 | 1,938 | -0.1 |
| River Heights | 1,274 | 1,281 | 0.1 |
| Smithfield | 5,566 | 7,123 | 3.1 |
| Trenton | 464 | 454 | -0.3 |
| Wellsville | 2,206 | 2,979 | 3.8 |
| Balance of Cache Cnty | 4,719 | 5,984 | 3.0 |
| **Carbon County** | 20,228 | 20,966 | 0.4 |
| East Carbon | 1,270 | 1,257 | -0.1 |
| Helper | 2,148 | 2,094 | -0.3 |
| Price | 8,712 | 8,834 | 0.2 |
| Scofield | 43 | 44 | 0.3 |
| Sunnyside | 339 | 353 | 0.5 |
| Wellington | 1,632 | 1,709 | 0.6 |
| Balance of Carbon Cnty | 6,084 | 6,675 | 1.2 |
| **Daggett County** | 690 | 737 | 0.8 |
| Manila | 207 | 227 | 1.2 |
| Balance of Daggett Cnty | 483 | 510 | 0.7 |

| | 1990 | 1998 | AARC 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Davis County** | 187,941 | 233,013 | 2.7 |
| Bountiful | 37,544 | 40,427 | 0.9 |
| Centerville | 11,500 | 14,811 | 3.2 |
| Clearfield | 21,435 | 25,877 | 2.4 |
| Clinton | 7,945 | 11,514 | 4.7 |
| Farmington | 9,049 | 11,175 | 2.7 |
| Fruit Heights | 3,903 | 4,888 | 2.9 |
| Kaysville | 13,961 | 19,118 | 4.0 |
| Layton | 41,784 | 55,112 | 3.5 |
| North Salt Lake | 6,464 | 8,469 | 3.4 |
| South Weber | 2,863 | 3,958 | 4.1 |
| Sunset | 5,128 | 5,060 | -0.2 |
| Syracuse | 4,658 | 7,540 | 6.2 |
| West Bountiful | 4,477 | 5,053 | 1.5 |
| West Point | 4,258 | 6,195 | 4.8 |
| Woods Cross | 5,384 | 5,887 | 1.1 |
| Balance of Davis Cnty | 7,588 | 7,929 | 0.6 |
| **Duchesne County** | 12,645 | 14,481 | 1.7 |
| Altamont | 167 | 196 | 2.0 |
| Duchesne | 1,308 | 1,493 | 1.7 |
| Myton | 468 | 524 | 1.4 |
| Roosevelt | 3,915 | 4,314 | 1.2 |
| Tabiona | 120 | 138 | 1.8 |
| Balance of Duchesne Cnty | 6,667 | 7,816 | 2.0 |
| **Emery County** | 10,332 | 10,989 | 0.8 |
| Castle Dale | 1,704 | 1,788 | 0.6 |
| Clawson | 151 | 167 | 1.3 |
| Cleveland | 498 | 531 | 0.8 |
| Elmo | 267 | 336 | 2.9 |
| Emery | 300 | 305 | 0.2 |
| Ferron | 1,606 | 1,703 | 0.7 |
| Green River (pt.) | 744 | 765 | 0.3 |
| Huntington | 1,875 | 2,055 | 1.2 |
| Orangeville | 1,459 | 1,513 | 0.5 |
| Balance of Emery Cnty | 1,728 | 1,826 | 0.7 |
| **Garfield County** | 3,980 | 4,272 | 0.9 |
| Antimony | 83 | 94 | 1.6 |
| Boulder | 126 | 141 | 1.4 |
| Cannonville | 131 | 153 | 2.0 |
| Escalante | 818 | 947 | 1.8 |
| Hatch | 103 | 101 | -0.2 |
| Henrieville | 163 | 164 | 0.1 |
| Panguitch | 1,444 | 1,416 | -0.2 |
| Tropic | 374 | 430 | 1.8 |
| Balance of Garfield Cnty | 738 | 826 | 1.4 |
| **Grand County** | 6,620 | 8,068 | 2.5 |
| Castle Valley | 211 | 273 | 3.3 |
| Green River (pt.) | 122 | 146 | 2.3 |
| Moab | 3,971 | 4,485 | 1.5 |
| Balance of Grand Cnty | 2,316 | 3,164 | 4.0 |
| **Iron County** | 20,789 | 28,659 | 4.1 |
| Brian Head | 109 | 96 | -1.6 |
| Cedar City | 13,443 | 18,953 | 4.4 |
| Enoch | 1,947 | 3,260 | 6.7 |
| Kanarraville | 228 | 252 | 1.3 |
| Paragonah | 307 | 467 | 5.4 |
| Parowan | 1,873 | 2,053 | 1.2 |
| Balance of Iron Cnty | 2,882 | 3,578 | 2.7 |

-continued-

**Table 22 (Continued)**
**Bureau of the Census Sub-County Population Estimates**

| | 1990 | 1998 | AARC 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Juab County (1)** | 5,817 | 7,572 | 3.4 |
| Eureka | 562 | 661 | 2.0 |
| Levan | 416 | 556 | 3.7 |
| Mona | 584 | 898 | 5.5 |
| Nephi | 3,515 | 4,519 | 3.2 |
| Balance of Juab Cnty (1) | 740 | 938 | 3.0 |
| | | | |
| **Kane County** | 5,169 | 6,200 | 2.3 |
| Alton | 93 | 114 | 2.6 |
| Big Water | 326 | 406 | 2.8 |
| Glendale | 282 | 360 | 3.1 |
| Kanab | 3,289 | 3,895 | 2.1 |
| Orderville | 422 | 454 | 0.9 |
| Balance of Kane Cnty | 757 | 971 | 3.2 |
| | | | |
| **Millard County** | 11,333 | 12,249 | 1.0 |
| Delta | 2,998 | 3,123 | 0.5 |
| Fillmore | 1,956 | 2,006 | 0.3 |
| Hinckley | 658 | 695 | 0.7 |
| Holden | 402 | 449 | 1.4 |
| Kanosh | 386 | 433 | 1.4 |
| Leamington | 253 | 259 | 0.3 |
| Lynndyl | 120 | 124 | 0.4 |
| Meadow | 250 | 279 | 1.4 |
| Oak City | 587 | 597 | 0.2 |
| Scipio | 291 | 289 | -0.1 |
| Balance of Millard Cnty | 3,432 | 3,995 | 1.9 |
| | | | |
| **Morgan County** | 5,528 | 7,022 | 3.0 |
| Morgan | 2,023 | 2,478 | 2.6 |
| Balance of Morgan Cnty | 3,505 | 4,544 | 3.3 |
| | | | |
| Piute County | 1,277 | 1,402 | 1.2 |
| Circleville | 417 | 431 | 0.4 |
| Junction | 132 | 138 | 0.6 |
| Kingston | 134 | 165 | 2.6 |
| Marysvale | 364 | 380 | 0.5 |
| Balance of Piute Cnty | 230 | 288 | 2.9 |
| | | | |
| **Rich County** | 1,725 | 1,834 | 0.8 |
| Garden City | 193 | 241 | 2.8 |
| Laketown | 261 | 263 | 0.1 |
| Randolph | 488 | 508 | 0.5 |
| Woodruff | 135 | 143 | 0.7 |
| Balance of Rich Cnty | 648 | 679 | 0.0 |
| | | | |
| **Salt Lake County (1)** | 725,956 | 850,667 | 2.0 |
| Alta | 397 | 411 | 0.4 |
| Bluffdale | 2,152 | 3,934 | 7.8 |
| Draper (pt.) | 7,143 | 19,147 | 13.1 |
| Midvale (1) | 11,886 | 11,628 | -0.3 |
| Murray | 31,274 | 33,167 | 0.7 |
| Riverton | 11,261 | 20,410 | 7.7 |
| Salt Lake City | 159,928 | 174,348 | 1.1 |
| Sandy | 75,240 | 99,186 | 3.5 |
| South Jordan | 12,215 | 26,414 | 10.1 |
| South Salt Lake (1) | 10,129 | 9,957 | -0.2 |
| Taylorsville | 51,550 | 56,753 | 1.2 |
| West Jordan | 42,915 | 60,804 | 4.5 |
| West Valley City | 86,969 | 99,372 | 1.7 |
| Balance of Salt Lake Cnty(1) | 222,897 | 235,136 | 0.7 |

| | 1990 | 1998 | AARC 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **San Juan County** | 12,621 | 13,711 | 1.0 |
| Blanding | 3,162 | 3,516 | 1.3 |
| Monticello | 1,806 | 1,904 | 0.7 |
| Balance of San Juan Cnty | 7,653 | 8,291 | 1.0 |
| Sanpete County | 16,259 | 21,452 | 3.5 |
| Centerfield | 766 | 888 | 1.9 |
| Ephraim | 3,363 | 4,486 | 3.7 |
| Fairview | 960 | 1,065 | 1.3 |
| Fayette | 183 | 296 | 6.2 |
| Fountain Green | 602 | 916 | 5.4 |
| Gunnison | 1,298 | 2,101 | 6.2 |
| Manti | 2,268 | 2,643 | 1.9 |
| Mayfield | 438 | 482 | 1.2 |
| Moroni | 1,115 | 1,813 | 6.3 |
| Mount Pleasant | 2,092 | 2,401 | 1.7 |
| Spring City | 715 | 806 | 1.5 |
| Sterling | 191 | 314 | 6.4 |
| Wales | 189 | 304 | 6.1 |
| Balance of Sanpete Cnty | 2,079 | 2,937 | 4.4 |
| | | | |
| **Sevier County** | 15,431 | 18,452 | 2.3 |
| Annabella | 487 | 530 | 1.1 |
| Aurora | 911 | 998 | 1.1 |
| Elsinore | 608 | 663 | 1.1 |
| Glenwood | 437 | 471 | 0.9 |
| Joseph | 198 | 227 | 1.7 |
| Koosharem | 266 | 433 | 6.3 |
| Monroe | 1,472 | 1,670 | 1.6 |
| Redmond | 648 | 704 | 1.0 |
| Richfield | 5,593 | 6,880 | 2.6 |
| Salina | 1,943 | 2,119 | 1.1 |
| Sigurd | 385 | 560 | 4.8 |
| Balance of Sevier Cnty | 2,483 | 3,197 | 3.2 |
| | | | |
| **Summit County** | 15,518 | 26,746 | 7.0 |
| Coalville | 1,065 | 1,282 | 2.3 |
| Francis | 381 | 794 | 9.6 |
| Henefer | 554 | 687 | 2.7 |
| Kamas | 1,061 | 1,559 | 4.9 |
| Oakley | 522 | 897 | 7.0 |
| Park City (pt.) | 4,468 | 6,482 | 4.8 |
| Balance of Summit Cnty | 7,467 | 15,045 | 9.2 |
| | | | |
| **Tooele County** | 26,601 | 33,351 | 2.9 |
| Grantsville | 4,500 | 5,528 | 2.6 |
| Ophir | 25 | 34 | 3.9 |
| Rush Valley | 339 | 375 | 1.3 |
| Stockton | 426 | 497 | 1.9 |
| Tooele | 13,887 | 16,748 | 2.4 |
| Vernon | 181 | 202 | 1.4 |
| Wendover | 1,127 | 1,258 | 1.4 |
| Balance of Tooele Cnty | 6,116 | 8,709 | 4.5 |
| | | | |
| **Uintah County** | 22,211 | 25,660 | 1.8 |
| Ballard | 644 | 784 | 2.5 |
| Naples | 1,334 | 1,517 | 1.6 |
| Vernal | 6,640 | 7,366 | 1.3 |
| Balance of Uintah Cnty | 13,593 | 15,993 | 2.1 |

-continued-

**Table 22 (Continued)**
**Bureau of the Census Sub-County Population Estimates**

| | 1990 | 1998 | AARC 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Utah County (1)** | 263,590 | 335,635 | 3.1 |
| Alpine | 3,492 | 5,418 | 5.6 |
| American Fork | 15,722 | 19,215 | 2.5 |
| Cedar Fort | 284 | 254 | -1.4 |
| Cedar Hills | 769 | 2,486 | 15.8 |
| Draper (pt.) | 0 | 0 | -- |
| Elk Ridge | 771 | 1,721 | 10.6 |
| Genola | 803 | 868 | 1.0 |
| Goshen | 578 | 533 | -1.0 |
| Highland | 5,007 | 6,315 | 2.9 |
| Lehi | 8,475 | 15,297 | 7.7 |
| Lindon | 3,818 | 6,380 | 6.6 |
| Mapleton | 3,572 | 4,804 | 3.8 |
| Orem | 67,561 | 78,937 | 2.0 |
| Payson | 9,510 | 10,951 | 1.8 |
| Pleasant Grove | 13,476 | 20,491 | 5.4 |
| Provo | 86,835 | 110,419 | 3.0 |
| Salem | 2,284 | 3,275 | 4.6 |
| Santaquin | 2,386 | 2,855 | 2.3 |
| Spanish Fork | 11,272 | 15,555 | 4.1 |
| Springville | 13,950 | 15,944 | 1.7 |
| Vineyard | 151 | 146 | -0.4 |
| Woodland Hills | 301 | 1,307 | 20.1 |
| Balance of Utah Cnty (1) | 12,573 | 12,464 | -0.1 |
| **Wasatch County** | 10,089 | 13,267 | 3.5 |
| Charleston | 336 | 450 | 3.7 |
| Heber | 4,782 | 5,872 | 2.6 |
| Midway | 1,554 | 2,376 | 5.5 |
| Park City (pt.) | 0 | 22 | -- |
| Wallsburg | 252 | 338 | 3.7 |
| Balance of Wasatch Cnty | 3,165 | 4,209 | 3.6 |
| **Washington County** | 48,560 | 82,115 | 6.8 |
| Enterprise | 936 | 1,635 | 7.2 |
| Hildale | 1,325 | 2,245 | 6.8 |
| Hurricane | 3,915 | 7,193 | 7.9 |
| Ivins | 1,630 | 4,319 | 13.0 |
| La Verkin | 1,771 | 3,388 | 8.4 |
| Leeds | 254 | 263 | 0.4 |
| New Harmony | 101 | 167 | 6.5 |
| Rockville | 182 | 227 | 2.8 |
| St. George | 28,572 | 46,186 | 6.2 |
| Santa Clara | 2,322 | 4,407 | 8.3 |
| Springdale | 275 | 333 | 2.4 |
| Toquerville | 488 | 761 | 5.7 |
| Virgin | 229 | 279 | 2.5 |
| Washington | 4,198 | 6,906 | 6.4 |
| Balance of Washington Cnty | 2,362 | 3,806 | 6.1 |
| **Wayne County (1)** | 2,177 | 2,379 | 1.1 |
| Bicknell | 327 | 317 | -0.4 |
| Loa | 444 | 487 | 1.2 |
| Lyman | 198 | 217 | 1.2 |
| Torrey | 122 | 135 | 1.3 |
| Balance of Wayne Cnty (1) | 1,086 | 1,223 | 1.5 |

| | 1990 | 1998 | AARC 90-98 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Weber County (1)** | 158,330 | 184,065 | 1.9 |
| Farr West | 2,178 | 2,714 | 2.8 |
| Harrisville | 3,019 | 3,728 | 2.7 |
| Huntsville | 561 | 636 | 1.6 |
| North Ogden | 11,593 | 14,811 | 3.1 |
| Ogden | 63,943 | 66,507 | 0.5 |
| Plain City | 2,722 | 3,424 | 2.9 |
| Pleasant View | 3,597 | 5,076 | 4.4 |
| Riverdale | 6,419 | 7,520 | 2.0 |
| Roy | 24,560 | 31,441 | 3.1 |
| South Ogden | 12,105 | 14,671 | 2.4 |
| Uintah | 760 | 1,114 | 4.9 |
| Washington Terrace | 8,189 | 8,821 | 0.9 |
| West Haven | 2,172 | 2,906 | 3.7 |
| Balance of Weber Cnty(1) | 16,512 | 20,696 | 2.9 |

Notes:
(1) The Utah Population Estimates Committee estimated the 1998 population for the following municipalities: Rocky Ridge, 293; Herriman, 950; Midvale, 27,893; South Salt Lake, 18,792; Eagle Mountain, 490; Saratoga Springs, 217; Hanksville, 309; and Marriott-Slaterville,1, Population totals for these cities will affect the Balance of the County estimates in their respective counties.

(pt.) indicates that the city crosses county boundaries, only part of the population is found within the specified county.

AARC is the average annual rate of change.

Estimates are for April 1, 1990 and July 1, 1998

Totals differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Program

# Employment, Wages, Labor Force

## Overview

Utah's employment growth rate slowed again in 1999. Expansion in the number of nonfarm jobs, at 2.6%, is down slightly from the 1998 rate of 3.0%. During the recent expansion, which lasted 11 years, Utah's annual employment growth peaked at 6.2% in 1994. The longest previous expansion since 1950 was only four years. In 1999, Utah added 29,400 net new jobs, and the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.8%. The average annual wage increase for Utah's nonfarm jobs in 1999 was 3.6%, slightly slower than 1998's 4.4%.

## 1999 Summary

**Joblessness Steady.** At 3.8, Utah's unemployment rate remained unchanged from the 1998 level, which was up considerably from 1997's 3.1%. It appears that 1997 was the peak year for labor shortages in Utah. Four previous years of rapid job growth, coupled with declining in-migration and very high labor force participation, had nearly exhausted the supply of available labor by 1997. Although spot shortages were still reported in 1998 and 1999, the 3.8 rate of those years seems to be an approximate equilibrium rate for Utah. There were an average of 41,000 individuals were out of work, about 3% more than in 1998.

**Job Growth by Industry.** On the heels of an economic expansion of unprecedented duration, 1998 and 1999 saw the Utah economy achieve a "soft landing" by making the transition to sustainable rates of growth. The rate of job growth in Utah's major industrial divisions ranged from -4% in mining to 7% in construction. Industrial diversity, where Utah ranks 13th among states, is one of the factors enabling Utah's economy to consistently prosper.[1]

Construction Industry. 1999 marked the 11th consecutive year of healthy expansion in Utah's construction industry. In fact, the industry's growth actually picked up a little from 1998's 5.9% pace to 7.0% in 1999. About 4,750 net new jobs were created in this industry in 1999. Residential building slowed slightly, but many large nonresidential projects, including a major reconstruction of I-15 through the Salt Lake Valley, are ongoing.

Manufacturing. During the economic expansion, the manufacturing division grew rapidly, achieving 6.2% job growth in 1995. The expansion gradually waned to 1998's 0.4 percent. To cap it off, 1999's global economic crisis stifled the production of durable goods exports, causing employment to contract to a level lower than the 1997 total. From 1998 to 1999, roughly 1,400 jobs were lost.

Transportation/Communications/Utilities. The transportation/communications/utilities division added only 800 net new jobs in 1999 for a growth rate of 1.3%. Only communications exhibited growth; the other industries were largely stagnant.

Trade. The trade division's job growth has slowed dramatically from its breakneck 7% pace of 1994 and 1995. Creation of 5,000 jobs in 1999 registered a growth rate of 2.0%. Robust expansion in this division is often followed by sluggish growth as new businesses seek to sustain their viability in the face of a slowing economy and fierce competition. Wholesale and retail trade both grew at about the same pace.

Finance/Insurance/Real Estate. The component industries of the finance/insurance/real estate division have experienced peaks and slumps associated with the overall economic expansion, their own evolutionary changes, and new employment centers locating in Utah. In 1999 the division's employment growth slowed to 1,700, a 3.1% expansion. However, in 2000, the merger of Utah's two largest banking companies will cause layoffs, resulting in only marginal net employment growth for the division.

Services. The services division created 11,600 new jobs during 1999 for a growth rate of 4.1%. The diverse industries in this category generally fall into three classes: some growing relatively rapidly, others growing slowly, and a group running about average for the division. Industries expanding employment slowly include medical-related; hotels, etc.; and legal/miscellaneous. On the other end of the scale, computer-services, other business services (largely "help-supply" services and telemarketing firms), and personal services/amusement each grew by 5% or greater.

Public Sector. Employment cutbacks by federal agencies finally ended in 1998, and by late 1999 federal defense and non-defense jobs were growing. Thus, 750 (2.4%) is the federal net job expansion for annual average 1999. Concurrently, state government employment, driven by higher education increases, expanded by 2.7%.; local government added about 2,200 positions, a 2.5% growth.

**Wages Growing, but Losing Ground.** In 1999, Utah's average annual nonagricultural pay was $27,400—up 3.6% from the 1998 average, which increased by 4.4%. This is the fifth year in a row that average wage increases in Utah have outpaced increases in inflation, as measured by the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). By comparison, the 1997 to 1998 change in annual pay for the U.S. was 5.1%.

Since the early 1980s, growth in wages for Utahns covered under unemployment insurance laws lagged far behind national wage increases. Utah's annual pay as a percentage of U.S. annual pay declined from a high of 96.3% in 1981 to 84.4% in 1993. The ratio drifted gradually upward to 84.9% in 1996, but in 1998 dropped to 84.2%, the lowest recorded level since the comparisons began in 1976. Utah ranks 32nd among all states in 1998.

The loss of high-paying goods-producing jobs in the early and mid-80s helped contribute to the decline. However, Utah's demographics also play a part. Utah has a large percentage of young people in the labor market and a younger labor force. Young people are usually paid less than older workers. In addition, Utah also has a higher percentage of individuals working part-time than the U.S. in general, which also tends to pull the average wage down. Shortages of workers from 1996 through 1998 are thought to be a factor in the relatively rapid wage increases of those years.

**Major Employers.** With about 21,000 employees, the State of Utah ranks as the largest employer. Six of the next eight top employers provide educational services. The University of Utah (including the University Hospital) and Brigham Young University each have roughly 17,000 employees. Granite, Jordan, and Davis school districts and Utah State University each have between 6,500 and

[1] Industrial diversity has been estimated by Regional Financial Associates by calculating the Hachman Index using three-digit SIC codes.

8,000 workers. Hill Air Force Base, with 9,000 jobs, occupies the number four rank. Convergys, a multi-county telemarketing company, and Smith's Food King round out Utah's top ten largest employers. The U.S. Postal Service and the Internal Revenue Service, with 6,000 and 4,000 jobs, respectively, are prominent employers. Salt Lake County government, other major retail chains, IHC (a health-care organization), additional school districts and hospitals, Delta Airlines, Cordant Technologies (Thiokol Corp.), United Parcel Service, U.S. West Communications, and Icon Health and Fitness each occupy a strong presence in Utah's economy.

**Labor Force Composition.** An average of 72% of Utah's civilian, noninstitutionalized population over the age of 15 participated in the labor force in 1998. This rate ranks significantly higher than the national average of 67%. Both Utah women and men take part in the labor market at higher rates than their national counterparts.

One reason for Utah's high labor force participation is its young population. Moreover, Utah's teenagers and young adults are much more likely to work than their U.S. peers. In addition, Utah's population age 55 and older accounts for a relatively small share of its adult population, and these older people are also more likely to work than their U.S. peers. Other factors are: 1) Utah's large families and lower than average wages may influence families to have more than one wage earner, and 2) jobs are readily available.

Roughly 97.5% of Utah workers are employed in nonagricultural industries. Agriculture thus accounts for about 2.5%. Of the nonagricultural workers, over 7% are self-employed, or private household, or unpaid family workers. Thus, about 90% of employed people are nonagricultural wage and salaried workers.

**Unemployment.** About 13,500 (34%) of Utah's 39,900 unemployed in 1998 had lost their jobs, compared to 9,300 ( 29%) in 1997. On the other hand, job leavers numbered about the same–nearly 7,000–each year. Re-entrants increased by nearly 2,000, numbering 16,800 (34%) of the unemployed in 1998. Of course, Utah's strong economy enables an unknown number of people to move directly from out-of-the-labor-force to employment without a period of unemployment. Nearly 3,000 unemployed workers were new entrants to the labor force in 1998.

## Utah Job Outlook

**Occupational Composition of Utah Jobs.** Occupational estimates and projections are produced for some 700 specific job titles. These are summarized, for 1998 and 2003, into eight job categories. The largest category, both in terms of employment and the number of job titles, is the production, operating, and maintenance group. Over 25% of all employment in Utah is accounted for by this category. These jobs are commonly called "blue collar" and contain all the skilled crafts along with many semi-skilled and unskilled occupations. The professional job group makes up about 16% of all employment. These occupations require training at a Bachelor's degree or higher. Accountants, engineers, teachers, and nurses are examples of titles in this group. Sales, clerical, and service job categories each claim a 13% to 15% share of the employment pie. The managerial and administrative group represents about 8% of total employment; the technical and agriculture-related categories are 5% and 3% respectively.

**Employment Trends in Occupations.** The future for occupations in Utah can be viewed in two lights. First, by the growth rates for occupations and occupational categories, and second by the occupations' change in the "share" of total employment.

Professional, technical, managerial, and service jobs are growing at the fastest rate. Each of these job groups will enjoy a 2.9% to 3.2% per year rate of growth over the 1999-to-2003 period. The average for all occupations and industries for the same period is 2.5% per year. Clerical, agriculture-related, and production, operating and maintenance categories will fall well below the 2.5% average with rates of 1.7%, 1.3%, and 1.9% respectively. Important to note is that two (professional and technical) of the three categories with the fastest growth also require a substantial educational investment.

In terms of the share of total employment, managerial, professional, technical, sales, and service occupations will experience an increased share in total employment from 1999 to 2003. Those that will be "losing share" of total jobs are the clerical, agricultural-related, and the production, operating and maintenance job titles. These structural changes are gradual and account for less than a 1% change over the projections period, but they do reflect the changing structure of the labor market.

**The Measure of Demand– Job Openings.** The growth of employment in an occupation provides only a portion of the true measure of labor demand in the labor market. Job openings also result from the need to replace workers who leave current employment positions for another occupation or who leave the labor force. These components comprise the demand for an occupation. An average of about 60,000 of these vacancies will occur each year over the 1999-to-2003 period. Of the 60,000, over one-half will be due to growth in the labor market with another 28,000 vacancies caused by the need to replace current workers.

The production, operating, and maintenance job category will provide the largest number–13,200–of job openings each year, followed closely by the professional, service, and sales occupational groups which will each add another 10,000 openings annually. These four categories will account for three out of every four job vacancies. The clerical group will contribute about 7,000, or 12%, of the total, with the technical adding another 2,800 and the agricultural group with about 1,100 vacancies.

**Utah Jobs and Educational/Training Requirements.** Of the roughly 138,000 vacant employment positions in 2003, about 22% will require a Bachelor's degree or higher. Those jobs that call for associate degrees or applied technology training will account for about 9% of the total, while another 9% of total jobs will need work-related experience. On-the-job training (including some formal classroom time) of one year or longer will account for about 11% of the total; jobs classified as moderate term (from one month to one year) on-the-job training add up to 12%. The largest group of all, containing semi-skilled and unskilled jobs (those that require less than a month of training), will claim 37% of total jobs.

*The Utah Job Outlook*, available from the Utah Department of Workforce Services, reports the projections of employment by occupation for Utah. Projections identify the occupations in demand over the 1998-2003 period in Utah and each of the nine districts.

## Significant Issues

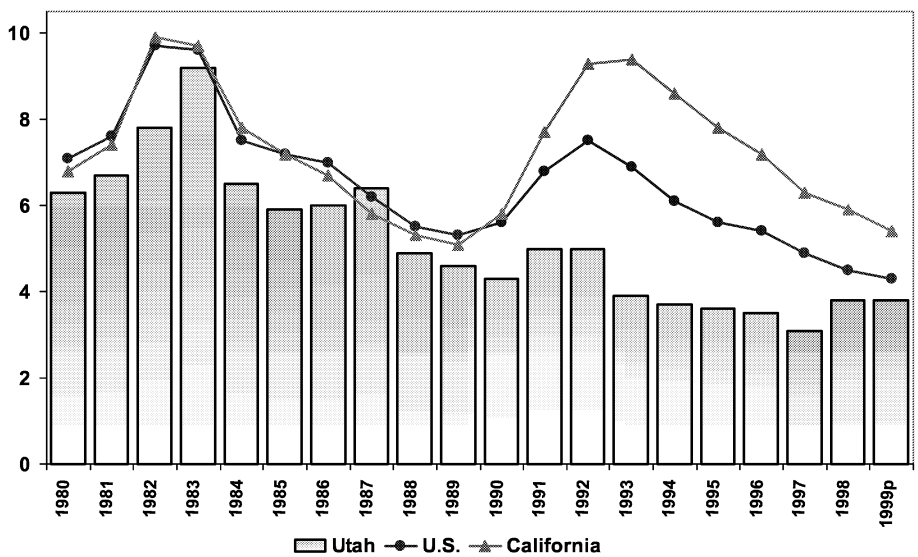
**Labor Shortages.** With job growth in Utah slowing to slightly lower than the long-term average, and unemployment increasing somewhat in 1998 and 1999 from its very low 1997 level, labor shortages are a diminishing problem. In the metropolitan counties and in certain occupations, spot shortages still exist, but this will probably not be a significant issue in 2000.

**Mergers.** Utah was hit with three major mergers during 1999. American Stores was purchased by Albertsons Food Stores; the year-old American Stores office tower is now largely vacant. First Security Corporation was acquired by Zion's First National Bank, also of Utah. Approval of this action has now been finalized, and will result in a substantial number of layoffs due to the duplication of many positions. ZCMI, America's first department store, was purchased by the May Company. A large number of layoffs are not anticipated as the transition occurs in 2000.

## Conclusion

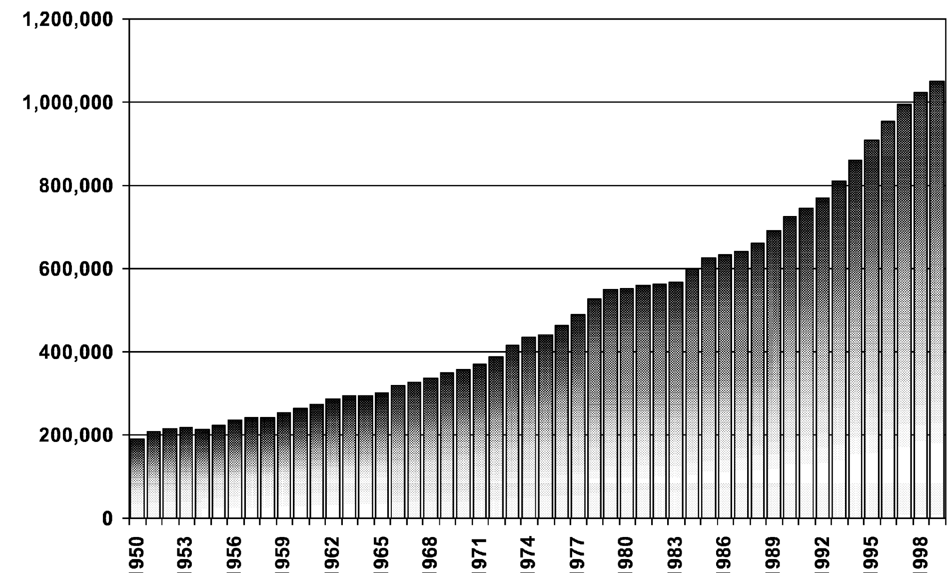
Utah's economy has achieved an orderly transition from robust growth to maintenance growth, but it is still thriving. Most industries are holding their own. Unemployment, while up from 1997, is stable and low. Moreover, wage increases continue to outpace inflation. ✻

**Figure 13**
**Unemployment Rates for Utah, California, and the U.S.**



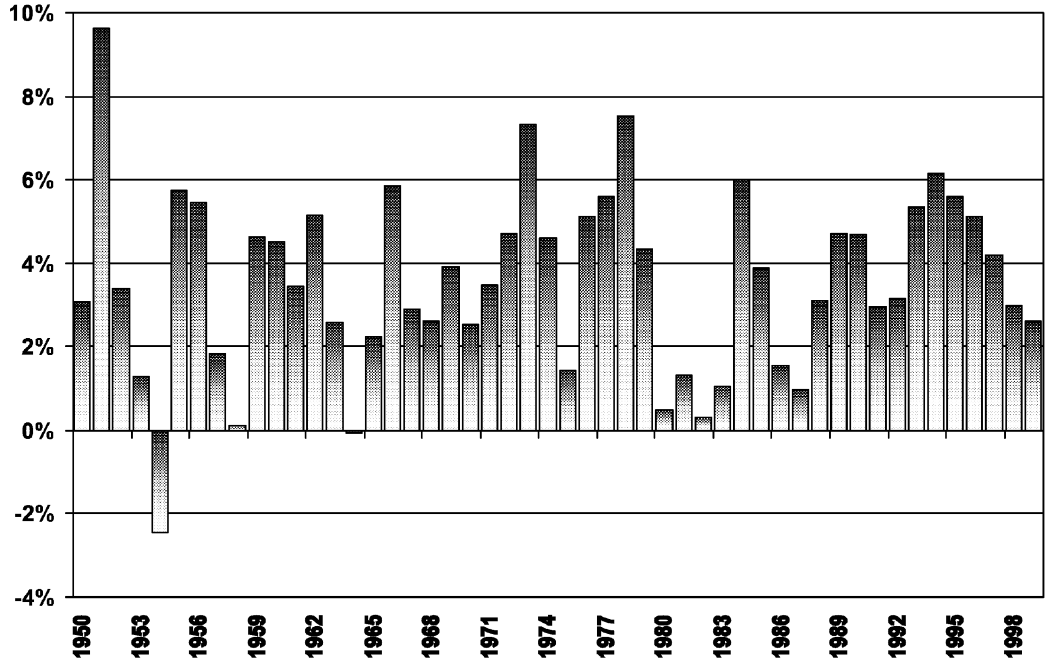

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Regional Financial Associates, WEFA, Council of Economic Advisors

**Figure 14**
**Utah Nonagricultural Employment: 1950 to 1999**



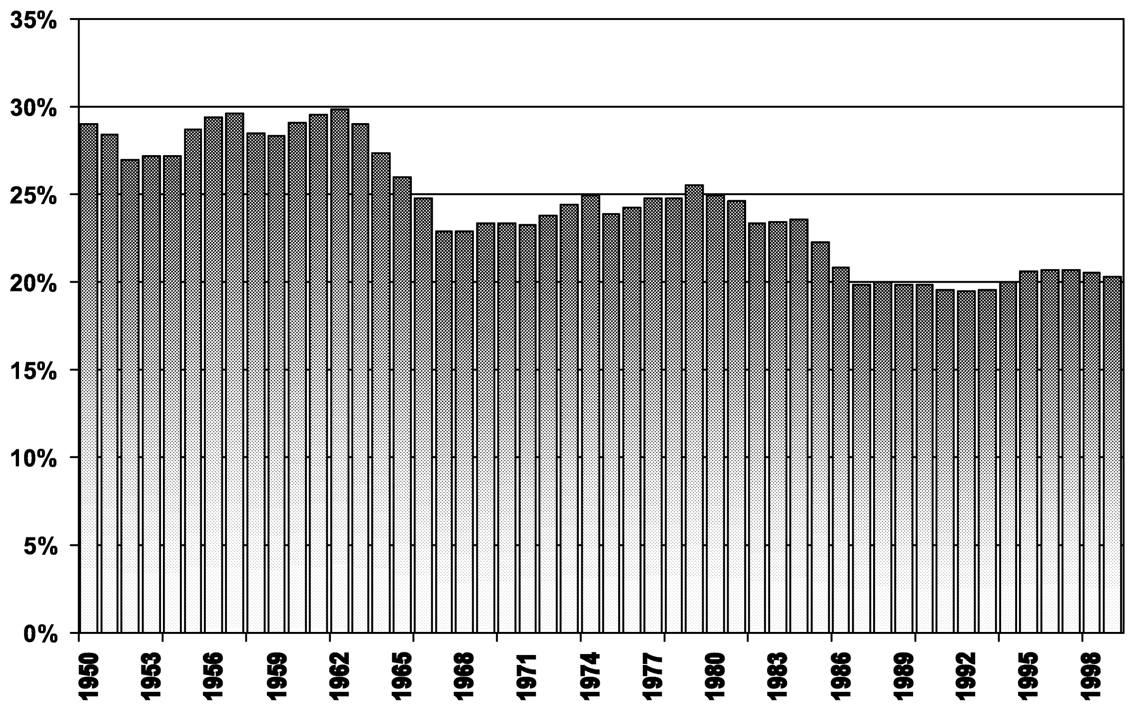

Source: Utah Deparment of Workforce Services

Figure 15
Utah Nonagricultural Employment--Annual Percent Change: 1950 to 1999



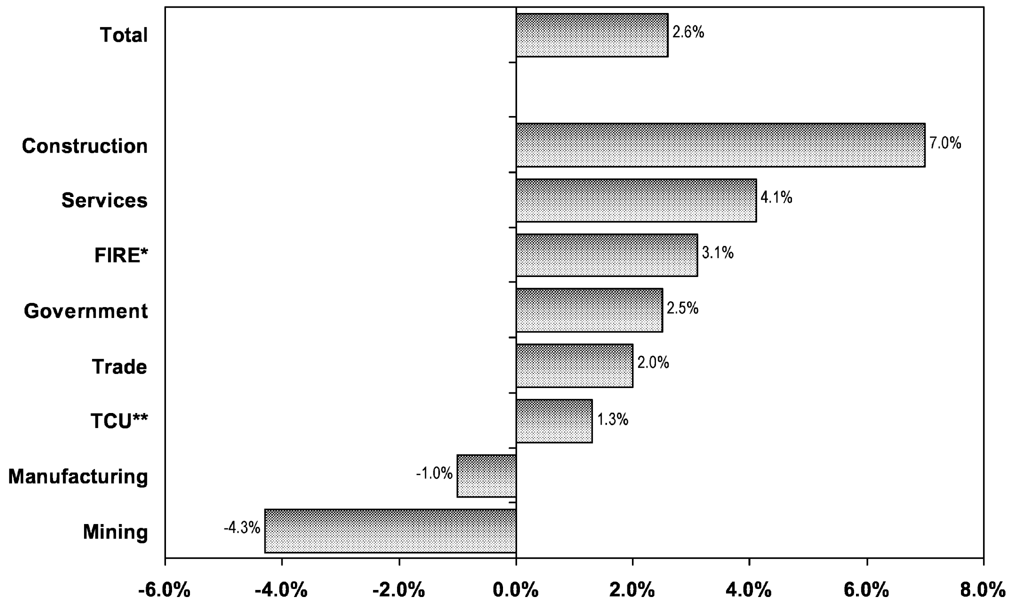

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

Figure 16
Percent of Utah Employment in Goods-Producing Industries: 1950 to 1999



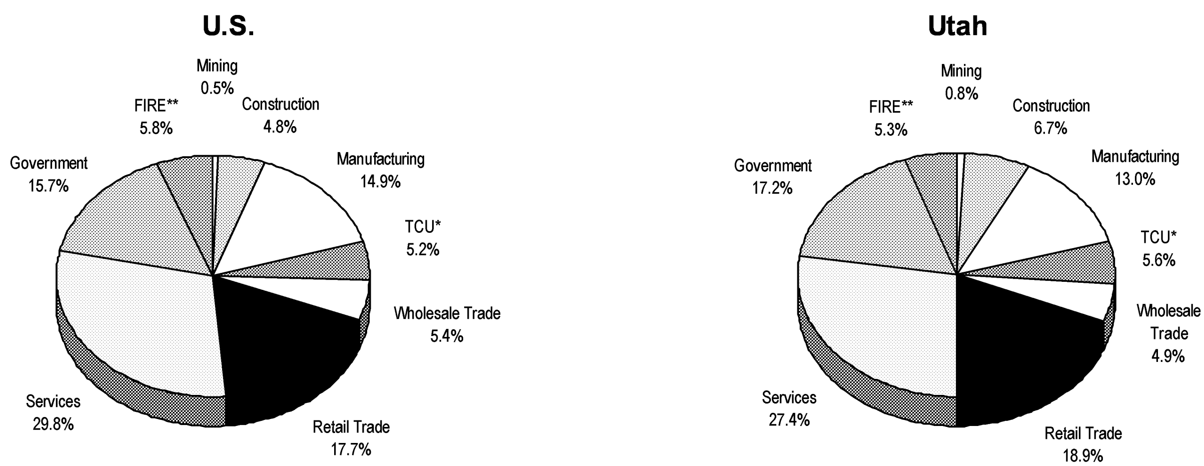

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

**Figure 17**
**Percent Change in Utah Employment by Industry: 1998 to 1999**



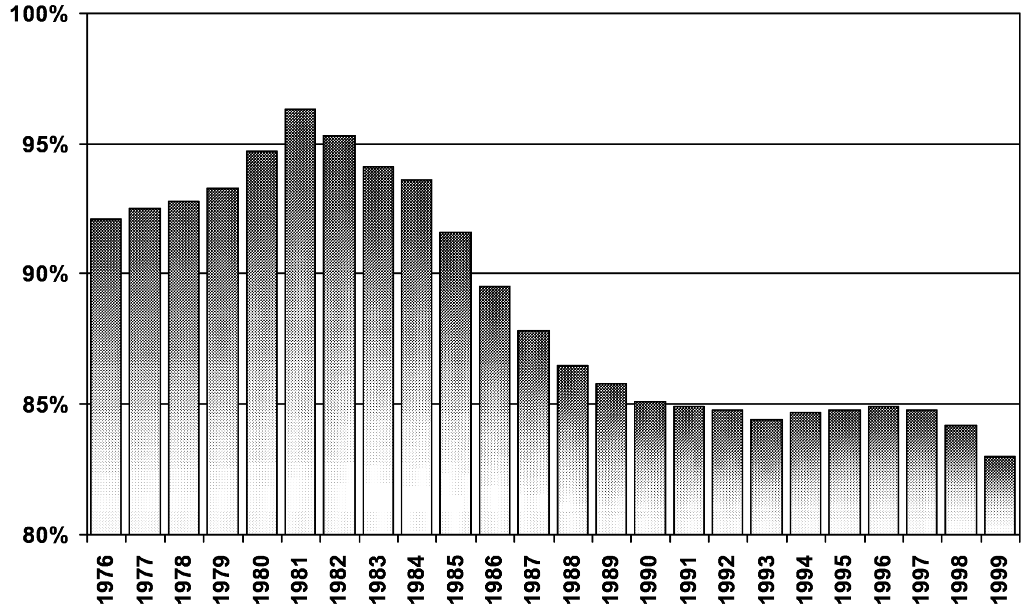

***Finance, Insurance and Real Estate**
****Transportation, Communication and Utilities**
**Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services**

**Figure 18**
**U.S. and Utah Nonagricultural Employment by Industry: 1998**



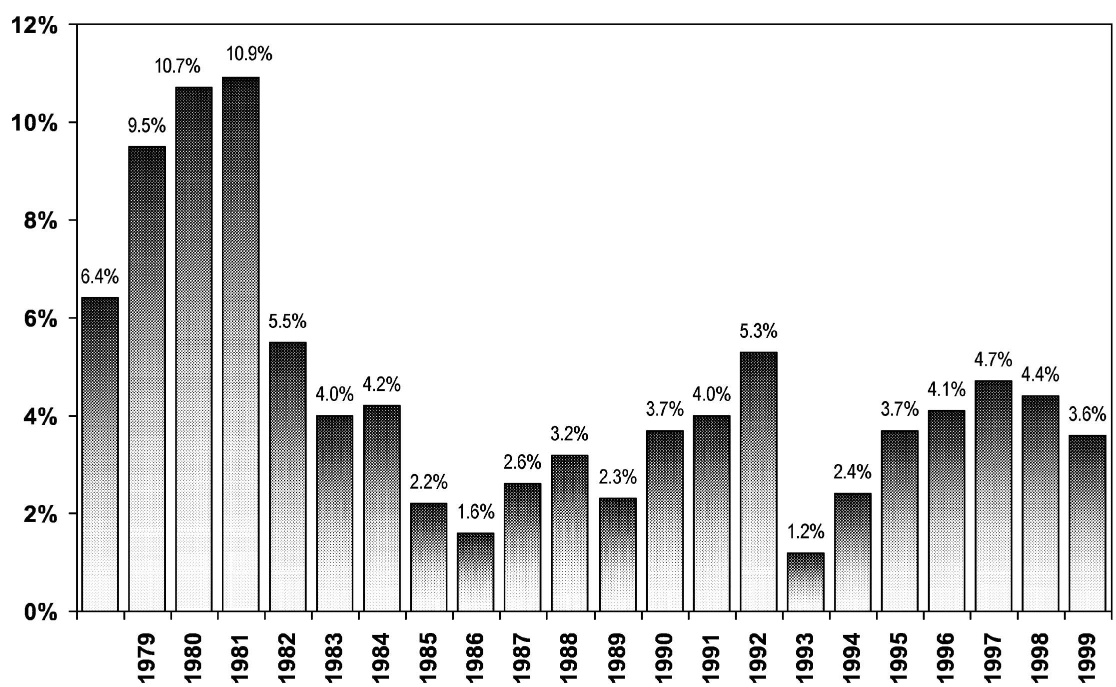

***Transportation, Communication and Utilities**
****Finance, Insurance and Real Estate**
**Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services**

**Figure 19**
**Utah Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S.**



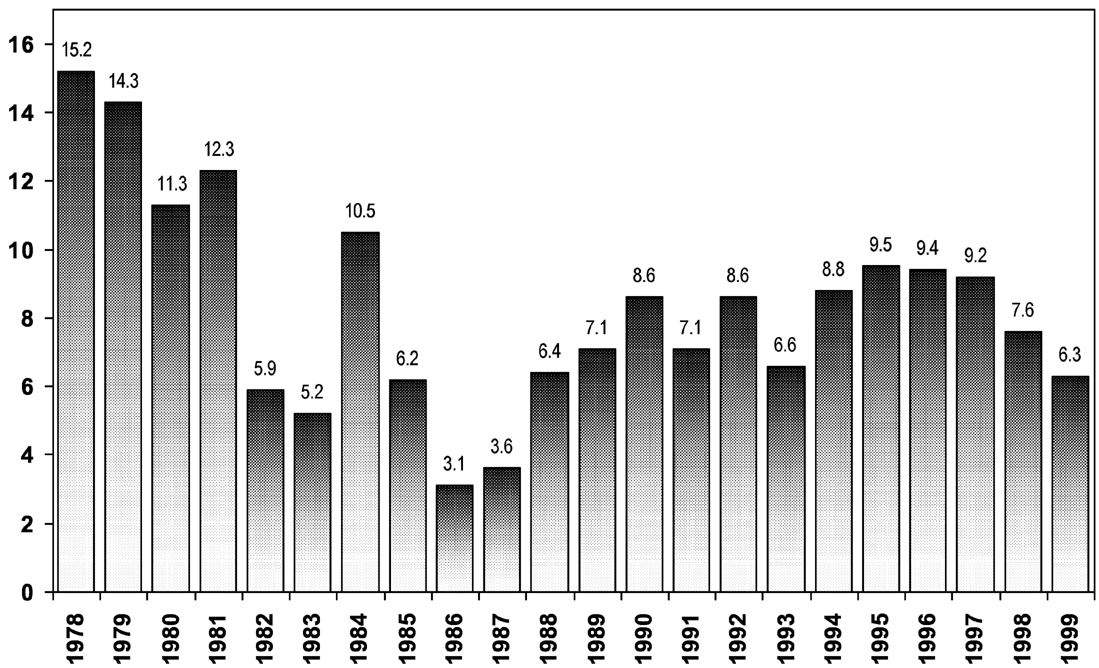

**Note: For workers covered by unemployment insurance**
**Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics**

**Figure 20**
**Growth Rates for Utah Average Annual Pay**



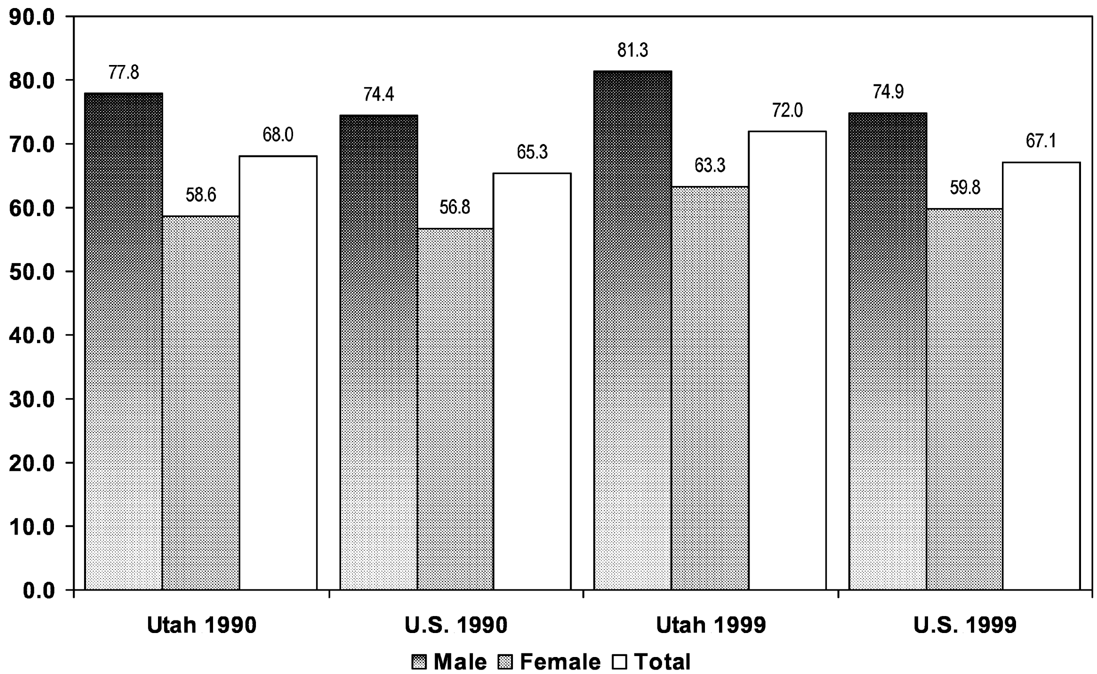

**Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors**

**Figure 21**
**Growth Rates for Utah Total Nonagricultural Wages and Salaries: Percent Change**




Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Council of Economic Advisors

**Figure 22**
**Utah and U.S. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates: Persons 16 years and Older**




Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Table 23
## Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment, Industry Percent of Total and Unemployment Rates

| | Total Employment | | | Industry Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Number | Percent Change | Increase | Mining | Constru. | Manufact. | Trans.Comm. Pub.Util. | Trade | Fin.Ins.& Real Est. | Services | Govt. | Unemploymen Rates |
| 1940 | 115,000 | 4.6 | 5,100 | 9.7 | 3.7 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 23.6 | 3.2 | 11.1 | 19.3 | na |
| 1941 | 131,800 | 14.6 | 16,800 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 22.3 | 3.0 | 10.2 | 19.9 | na |
| 1942 | 170,800 | 29.6 | 39,000 | 7.6 | 12.3 | 18.1 | 11.8 | 18.3 | 2.3 | 8.4 | 21.1 | na |
| 1943 | 189,400 | 10.9 | 18,600 | 7.0 | 12.4 | 18.1 | 11.8 | 16.6 | 2.2 | 7.4 | 24.7 | na |
| 1944 | 173,100 | -8.6 | (16,300) | 7.2 | 5.7 | 14.8 | 13.1 | 18.2 | 2.3 | 8.2 | 30.7 | na |
| 1945 | 168,800 | -2.5 | (4,300) | 6.7 | 3.3 | 14.3 | 13.7 | 19.1 | 2.5 | 9.0 | 31.5 | na |
| 1946 | 168,500 | -0.2 | (300) | 5.9 | 4.5 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 22.8 | 3.0 | 10.9 | 26.3 | na |
| 1947 | 178,000 | 5.6 | 9,500 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 15.4 | 12.4 | 23.1 | 3.1 | 11.1 | 22.4 | na |
| 1948 | 183,400 | 3.0 | 5,400 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 15.6 | 11.8 | 22.8 | 3.1 | 10.8 | 22.8 | na |
| 1949 | 183,500 | 0.1 | 100 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 15.7 | 11.6 | 22.7 | 3.3 | 10.7 | 23.2 | na |
| 1950 | 189,153 | 3.1 | 5,653 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 15.7 | 11.3 | 22.4 | 3.4 | 10.9 | 23.3 | 5.5 |
| 1951 | 207,386 | 9.6 | 18,233 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 15.7 | 10.6 | 21.4 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 26.2 | 3.3 |
| 1952 | 214,409 | 3.4 | 7,023 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 15.1 | 10.8 | 21.6 | 3.3 | 10.1 | 27.2 | 3.2 |
| 1953 | 217,194 | 1.3 | 2,785 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 15.7 | 10.8 | 22.1 | 3.5 | 10.4 | 25.9 | 3.3 |
| 1954 | 211,864 | -2.5 | (5,330) | 6.3 | 5.4 | 15.6 | 10.6 | 22.5 | 3.9 | 10.8 | 25.0 | 5.2 |
| 1955 | 224,007 | 5.7 | 12,143 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 15.9 | 10.3 | 22.1 | 4.1 | 10.8 | 24.0 | 4.1 |
| 1956 | 236,225 | 5.5 | 12,218 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 16.1 | 9.7 | 22.0 | 4.0 | 10.8 | 23.2 | 3.4 |
| 1957 | 240,577 | 1.8 | 4,352 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 16.6 | 9.6 | 22.1 | 4.0 | 11.1 | 23.4 | 3.7 |
| 1958 | 240,816 | 0.1 | 239 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 16.3 | 9.3 | 22.2 | 4.2 | 11.6 | 24.2 | 5.3 |
| 1959 | 251,940 | 4.6 | 11,124 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 17.0 | 8.9 | 22.4 | 4.3 | 12.0 | 23.9 | 4.6 |
| 1960 | 263,307 | 4.5 | 11,367 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 18.1 | 8.5 | 22.3 | 4.3 | 12.2 | 23.6 | 4.8 |
| 1961 | 272,355 | 3.4 | 9,048 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 18.5 | 8.1 | 22.0 | 4.2 | 12.4 | 23.9 | 5.3 |
| 1962 | 286,382 | 5.2 | 14,027 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 18.9 | 7.7 | 21.9 | 4.2 | 12.4 | 23.9 | 4.9 |
| 1963 | 293,758 | 2.6 | 7,376 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 18.9 | 7.4 | 22.1 | 4.2 | 12.9 | 24.4 | 5.4 |
| 1964 | 293,576 | -0.1 | (182) | 3.7 | 5.8 | 17.9 | 7.4 | 22.3 | 4.3 | 13.4 | 25.1 | 6.0 |
| 1965 | 300,164 | 2.2 | 6,588 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 16.7 | 7.2 | 22.3 | 4.3 | 13.8 | 26.5 | 6.1 |
| 1966 | 317,771 | 5.9 | 17,607 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 16.1 | 6.9 | 21.8 | 4.1 | 13.9 | 28.5 | 4.9 |
| 1967 | 326,953 | 2.9 | 9,182 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 15.6 | 7.0 | 21.7 | 3.9 | 14.5 | 30.0 | 5.2 |
| 1968 | 335,527 | 2.6 | 8,574 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 15.5 | 6.9 | 21.9 | 4.0 | 15.0 | 29.4 | 5.4 |
| 1969 | 348,612 | 3.9 | 13,085 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 15.7 | 6.6 | 22.1 | 4.1 | 15.3 | 28.6 | 5.2 |
| 1970 | 357,435 | 2.5 | 8,823 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 15.7 | 6.5 | 22.2 | 4.2 | 15.8 | 28.0 | 6.1 |
| 1971 | 369,836 | 3.5 | 12,401 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 15.3 | 6.3 | 22.4 | 4.2 | 15.9 | 27.9 | 6.6 |
| 1972 | 387,271 | 4.7 | 17,435 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 15.6 | 6.2 | 23.3 | 4.4 | 16.3 | 27.2 | 6.3 |
| 1973 | 415,641 | 7.3 | 28,370 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 15.7 | 6.1 | 23.4 | 4.4 | 16.3 | 25.4 | 5.8 |
| 1974 | 434,793 | 4.6 | 19,152 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 16.2 | 6.1 | 23.3 | 4.5 | 16.3 | 24.9 | 6.1 |
| 1975 | 441,082 | 1.4 | 6,289 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 15.3 | 6.1 | 23.7 | 4.5 | 16.9 | 25.0 | 6.5 |
| 1976 | 463,658 | 5.1 | 22,576 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 15.3 | 6.1 | 24.2 | 4.4 | 16.9 | 24.2 | 5.7 |
| 1977 | 489,580 | 5.6 | 25,922 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 15.2 | 6.0 | 24.1 | 4.6 | 17.0 | 23.7 | 5.3 |
| 1978 | 526,400 | 7.5 | 36,820 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 15.2 | 6.0 | 24.1 | 4.6 | 17.4 | 23.0 | 3.8 |
| 1979 | 549,242 | 4.3 | 22,842 | 3.2 | 6.5 | 15.8 | 6.1 | 23.5 | 4.7 | 17.7 | 22.4 | 4.3 |
| 1980 | 551,889 | 0.5 | 2,647 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 15.9 | 6.2 | 23.3 | 4.7 | 18.2 | 22.7 | 6.3 |
| 1981 | 559,184 | 1.3 | 7,295 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 16.0 | 6.2 | 23.4 | 4.7 | 18.7 | 22.3 | 6.7 |
| 1982 | 560,981 | 0.3 | 1,797 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 15.3 | 6.3 | 23.5 | 4.7 | 19.6 | 22.5 | 7.8 |
| 1983 | 566,991 | 1.1 | 6,010 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 15.1 | 6.3 | 23.5 | 4.9 | 19.8 | 22.7 | 9.2 |
| 1984 | 601,068 | 6.0 | 34,077 | 2.1 | 5.8 | 15.6 | 6.1 | 23.4 | 4.9 | 20.1 | 21.9 | 6.5 |
| 1985 | 624,387 | 3.9 | 23,319 | 1.6 | 5.7 | 15.1 | 5.9 | 23.7 | 5.0 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 5.9 |
| 1986 | 634,138 | 1.6 | 9,751 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 14.5 | 5.9 | 24.0 | 5.2 | 21.7 | 22.3 | 6.0 |
| 1987 | 640,298 | 1.0 | 6,160 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 14.4 | 5.9 | 23.8 | 5.3 | 23.0 | 22.1 | 6.4 |
| 1988 | 660,075 | 3.1 | 19,777 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 15.0 | 6.0 | 23.7 | 5.1 | 23.6 | 21.6 | 4.9 |
| 1989 | 691,244 | 4.7 | 31,169 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 14.9 | 5.9 | 24.1 | 4.8 | 24.2 | 21.2 | 4.6 |
| 1990 | 723,629 | 4.7 | 32,385 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 14.8 | 5.8 | 23.8 | 4.7 | 25.0 | 20.8 | 4.3 |
| 1991 | 745,114 | 3.0 | 21,485 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 14.2 | 5.7 | 24.0 | 4.8 | 25.3 | 20.7 | 5.0 |
| 1992 | 768,602 | 3.2 | 23,488 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 13.8 | 5.7 | 24.0 | 4.9 | 25.6 | 20.4 | 5.0 |
| 1993 | 809,731 | 5.4 | 41,129 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 13.6 | 5.8 | 23.6 | 5.1 | 26.2 | 19.7 | 3.9 |
| 1994 | 859,626 | 6.2 | 49,895 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 23.9 | 5.3 | 26.1 | 18.8 | 3.7 |
| 1995 | 907,886 | 5.6 | 48,260 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 24.2 | 5.3 | 26.2 | 18.0 | 3.6 |
| 1996 | 954,183 | 5.1 | 46,297 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 13.5 | 5.7 | 24.1 | 5.3 | 26.8 | 17.4 | 3.5 |
| 1997 | 993,999 | 4.2 | 39,816 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 24.0 | 5.3 | 27.1 | 17.3 | 3.1 |
| 1998 | 1,023,480 | 3.0 | 29,461 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 13.0 | 5.7 | 23.8 | 5.4 | 27.4 | 17.2 | 3.8 |
| 1999p | 1,050,000 | 2.6 | 26,540 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 12.6 | 5.6 | 23.7 | 5.4 | 27.8 | 17.2 | 3.8 |

na = not available

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

## Table 24
## Utah Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by County and Major Industry: 1998

| County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans. Comm. & Pub. Util | Trade | Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | Services & Misc. | Government | 1998 Total | 1997 Total | 1997-98 Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 8,047 | 68,252 | 133,405 | 58,443 | 244,045 | 55,265 | 280,376 | 175,647 | 1,023,480 | 993,999 | 3.0% |
| Beaver | 28 | 109 | 107 | 176 | 506 | 37 | 257 | 610 | 1,830 | 1,868 | -2.0% |
| Box Elder | 34 | 1,014 | 9,496 | 541 | 3,390 | 335 | 1,903 | 2,232 | 18,945 | 18,417 | 2.9% |
| Cache | 1 | 2,121 | 10,267 | 1,023 | 7,584 | 919 | 8,530 | 9,793 | 40,238 | 38,918 | 3.4% |
| Carbon | 1,048 | 268 | 458 | 493 | 2,244 | 169 | 2,207 | 2,291 | 9,178 | 9,082 | 1.1% |
| Daggett | 0 | 4 | 2 | 35 | 49 | 0 | 104 | 215 | 409 | 390 | 4.9% |
| Davis | 100 | 6,677 | 10,522 | 2,800 | 20,507 | 3,231 | 16,528 | 19,800 | 80,165 | 78,200 | 2.5% |
| Duchesne | 582 | 227 | 209 | 505 | 1,007 | 116 | 509 | 1,638 | 4,793 | 4,662 | 2.8% |
| Emery | 864 | 364 | 25 | 680 | 456 | 44 | 413 | 946 | 3,792 | 3,784 | 0.2% |
| Garfield | 12 | 48 | 179 | 149 | 298 | 23 | 802 | 539 | 2,050 | 2,061 | -0.5% |
| Grand | 70 | 249 | 55 | 84 | 1,514 | 86 | 1,233 | 765 | 4,056 | 3,981 | 1.9% |
| Iron | 54 | 766 | 1,792 | 364 | 3,242 | 468 | 3,055 | 3,566 | 13,307 | 12,689 | 4.9% |
| Juab | 22 | 98 | 370 | 54 | 687 | 31 | 585 | 621 | 2,468 | 2,351 | 5.0% |
| Kane | 1 | 102 | 367 | 27 | 688 | 51 | 836 | 628 | 2,700 | 2,543 | 6.2% |
| Millard | 101 | 74 | 220 | 589 | 915 | 59 | 620 | 1,019 | 3,597 | 3,676 | -2.1% |
| Morgan | 0 | 300 | 298 | 13 | 467 | 29 | 89 | 364 | 1,560 | 1,528 | 2.1% |
| Piute | 0 | 1 | 2 | 39 | 30 | 6 | 7 | 141 | 226 | 226 | 0.0% |
| Rich | 0 | 29 | 12 | 11 | 96 | 36 | 137 | 209 | 530 | 507 | 4.5% |
| Salt Lake | 2,717 | 32,787 | 57,950 | 41,049 | 125,724 | 38,896 | 145,186 | 74,929 | 519,238 | 504,458 | 2.9% |
| San Juan | 335 | 282 | 250 | 222 | 698 | 38 | 904 | 1,501 | 4,230 | 4,106 | 3.0% |
| Sanpete | 8 | 395 | 1,059 | 261 | 1,316 | 153 | 951 | 2,364 | 6,507 | 6,216 | 4.7% |
| Sevier | 331 | 383 | 579 | 604 | 1,862 | 138 | 1,387 | 1,556 | 6,840 | 6,693 | 2.2% |
| Summit | 102 | 1,217 | 848 | 408 | 4,359 | 1,227 | 4,393 | 1,794 | 14,348 | 13,764 | 4.2% |
| Tooele | 68 | 815 | 1,517 | 1,273 | 1,825 | 295 | 1,445 | 3,366 | 10,604 | 10,392 | 2.0% |
| Uintah | 1,342 | 395 | 201 | 535 | 2,084 | 169 | 2,016 | 1,781 | 8,523 | 8,328 | 2.3% |
| Utah | 46 | 10,000 | 19,687 | 2,313 | 32,108 | 4,289 | 54,063 | 19,029 | 141,535 | 135,161 | 4.7% |
| Wasatch | 3 | 490 | 318 | 109 | 1,210 | 98 | 1,010 | 866 | 4,104 | 3,816 | 7.5% |
| Washington | 163 | 3,453 | 2,293 | 1,610 | 9,357 | 1,198 | 7,841 | 4,506 | 30,421 | 28,851 | 5.4% |
| Wayne | 0 | 69 | 32 | 18 | 236 | 11 | 320 | 286 | 972 | 923 | 5.3% |
| Weber | 15 | 5,515 | 14,290 | 2,458 | 19,586 | 3,113 | 23,045 | 18,292 | 86,314 | 86,408 | -0.1% |

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information .

## Table 25
## Nonagricultural Payroll Wages by County and Major Industry: 1998

| County | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Trans. Comm. & Pub. Util | Trade | Finance, Real Estate | Services & Misc. | Government | 1998 Total | Annual 1997 Total Wages | 1997-98 Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | $372,105,212 | $1,857,102,315 | $4,320,331,771 | $2,067,450,813 | $4,844,453,642 | $1,905,506,079 | $6,906,252,183 | $4,831,667,187 | $27,104,869,202 | $25,214,750,836 | 7.6% |
| Beaver | 793,731 | 2,138,755 | 2,295,617 | 9,626,833 | 4,698,460 | 691,183 | 3,569,098 | 13,112,615 | 36,926,292 | 34,476,383 | 7.1% |
| Box Elder | 974,090 | 28,086,626 | 392,457,005 | 16,462,753 | 53,997,640 | 7,550,147 | 30,959,314 | 56,640,320 | 587,127,895 | 548,467,774 | 7.0% |
| Cache | 10,487 | 44,827,603 | 253,681,613 | 28,829,507 | 97,545,852 | 21,072,993 | 154,519,932 | 217,094,710 | 817,582,697 | 770,714,802 | 6.1% |
| Carbon | 57,725,324 | 7,209,052 | 13,081,943 | 20,520,112 | 35,046,306 | 4,337,543 | 40,512,557 | 48,250,164 | 226,683,001 | 217,612,462 | 4.2% |
| Daggett | 0 | 23,902 | 26,400 | 1,043,421 | 341,550 | 0 | 1,608,448 | 5,941,974 | 8,985,695 | 8,941,852 | 0.5% |
| Davis | 3,302,351 | 175,338,426 | 321,469,511 | 83,737,556 | 368,041,707 | 77,204,817 | 346,318,045 | 632,595,811 | 2,008,008,224 | 1,878,745,367 | 6.9% |
| Duchesne | 20,350,344 | 5,202,578 | 6,636,801 | 15,505,024 | 13,814,229 | 1,843,273 | 7,981,482 | 35,379,600 | 106,713,331 | 99,322,691 | 7.4% |
| Emery | 42,814,266 | 9,999,912 | 484,831 | 33,759,680 | 4,176,546 | 776,000 | 7,108,371 | 21,145,138 | 120,264,744 | 118,487,387 | 1.5% |
| Garfield | 409,210 | 766,398 | 3,267,158 | 4,441,775 | 2,851,100 | 390,170 | 11,574,166 | 12,958,336 | 36,658,313 | 35,104,011 | 4.4% |
| Grand | 2,713,753 | 5,177,488 | 707,192 | 3,385,277 | 19,330,597 | 1,420,445 | 20,653,084 | 19,465,952 | 72,853,788 | 65,415,762 | 11.4% |
| Iron | 1,447,657 | 14,895,972 | 43,718,086 | 12,564,298 | 43,926,735 | 10,019,158 | 45,835,439 | 77,022,954 | 249,430,299 | 229,994,699 | 8.5% |
| Juab | 679,432 | 1,823,885 | 10,880,089 | 1,557,292 | 7,498,797 | 706,119 | 12,709,603 | 11,788,952 | 47,644,169 | 43,694,553 | 9.0% |
| Kane | 10,867 | 1,944,966 | 6,747,468 | 748,545 | 8,066,672 | 898,986 | 11,588,137 | 13,889,542 | 43,895,183 | 39,231,197 | 11.9% |
| Millard | 4,438,507 | 1,219,055 | 4,942,445 | 29,151,050 | 9,283,537 | 1,226,366 | 11,286,088 | 23,633,097 | 85,180,145 | 84,242,992 | 1.1% |
| Morgan | 0 | 7,567,342 | 9,149,707 | 340,113 | 9,294,042 | 654,800 | 1,574,975 | 7,865,180 | 36,446,159 | 35,264,494 | 3.4% |
| Piute | 0 | 4,192 | 13,854 | 744,482 | 165,356 | 91,070 | 146,621 | 2,895,704 | 4,061,279 | 3,795,284 | 7.0% |
| Rich | 0 | 396,242 | 101,897 | 339,136 | 910,315 | 391,102 | 1,369,298 | 4,299,210 | 7,807,200 | 7,178,529 | 8.8% |
| Salt Lake | 144,586,147 | 995,805,216 | 1,945,982,638 | 1,473,358,956 | 2,977,633,267 | 1,475,434,283 | 3,926,160,624 | 2,221,294,062 | 15,160,255,193 | 14,110,801,634 | 7.4% |
| San Juan | 10,999,618 | 7,181,257 | 5,549,252 | 4,067,112 | 11,100,699 | 606,733 | 12,977,513 | 35,013,344 | 87,495,528 | 77,464,102 | 12.9% |
| Sanpete | 252,405 | 6,913,056 | 19,106,615 | 7,650,186 | 11,999,354 | 2,920,673 | 12,654,378 | 45,110,521 | 106,607,188 | 99,132,645 | 7.5% |
| Sevier | 13,695,708 | 7,292,026 | 12,647,599 | 19,876,045 | 24,458,760 | 3,466,923 | 22,124,007 | 35,778,975 | 139,340,043 | 131,792,751 | 5.7% |
| Summit | 4,093,428 | 33,292,811 | 26,818,156 | 11,169,366 | 69,650,921 | 39,297,406 | 104,437,440 | 44,060,018 | 332,819,546 | 298,428,257 | 11.5% |
| Tooele | 6,092,139 | 23,361,319 | 51,786,973 | 53,270,409 | 22,861,830 | 6,736,455 | 33,274,263 | 115,642,458 | 313,025,846 | 298,954,201 | 4.7% |
| Uintah | 49,780,543 | 7,747,650 | 3,448,769 | 18,487,432 | 31,597,003 | 3,508,548 | 34,125,270 | 45,708,389 | 194,403,604 | 185,621,718 | 4.7% |
| Utah | 1,155,886 | 242,507,145 | 593,084,909 | 81,515,237 | 537,662,407 | 113,253,520 | 1,365,017,325 | 463,455,958 | 3,397,652,387 | 3,092,609,275 | 9.9% |
| Wasatch | 35,531 | 9,797,834 | 7,757,985 | 3,592,199 | 16,319,720 | 2,203,237 | 17,096,811 | 21,259,110 | 78,062,427 | 66,570,806 | 17.3% |
| Washington | 5,143,431 | 71,915,814 | 56,777,226 | 46,091,621 | 144,598,404 | 30,491,059 | 158,099,965 | 117,313,796 | 630,431,316 | 565,581,709 | 11.5% |
| Wayne | 0 | 1,283,666 | 437,132 | 465,371 | 1,785,160 | 143,428 | 5,557,003 | 6,710,613 | 16,382,373 | 15,065,829 | 8.7% |
| Weber | 600,357 | 143,382,127 | 527,272,900 | 85,150,025 | 315,796,676 | 98,169,642 | 505,412,926 | 476,340,684 | 2,152,125,337 | 2,052,037,670 | 4.9% |

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information.

**Table 26**
**Average Monthly Wage by Industry**

| Industry | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | $1,501 | $1,549 | $1,585 | $1,644 | $1,710 | $1,801 | $1,823 | $1,867 | $1,936 | $2,016 | $2,114 | $2,207 |
| Mining | 2,708 | 2,820 | 2,905 | 2,976 | 3,002 | 3,217 | 3,283 | 3,318 | 3,484 | 3,662 | 3,796 | 3,855 |
| Construction | 1,665 | 1,742 | 1,799 | 1,843 | 1,917 | 1,878 | 1,875 | 1,934 | 2,042 | 2,092 | 2,202 | 2,267 |
| Manufacturing | 1,896 | 1,968 | 2,009 | 2,066 | 2,125 | 2,246 | 2,250 | 2,302 | 2,384 | 2,509 | 2,618 | 2,699 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | 2,175 | 2,270 | 2,355 | 2,424 | 2,552 | 2,613 | 2,643 | 2,699 | 2,703 | 2,757 | 2,885 | 2,948 |
| Trade | 1,063 | 1,103 | 1,133 | 1,173 | 1,231 | 1,264 | 1,288 | 1,351 | 1,414 | 1,484 | 1,569 | 1,654 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Estate | 1,641 | 1,702 | 1,760 | 1,818 | 1,907 | 2,092 | 2,177 | 2,169 | 2,303 | 2,467 | 2,648 | 2,873 |
| Services | 1,315 | 1,350 | 1,385 | 1,458 | 1,534 | 1,682 | 1,690 | 1,717 | 1,789 | 1,852 | 1,940 | 2,053 |
| Government | 1,597 | 1,625 | 1,663 | 1,735 | 1,805 | 1,891 | 1,922 | 1,983 | 2,054 | 2,140 | 2,223 | 2,292 |

| Industry | 1987-88 | 1988-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-91 | 1991-92 | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Nonagricultural Jobs | 3.2 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Mining | 4.1 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 1.6 |
| Construction | 4.6 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 4.0 | -2.0 | -0.2 | 3.1 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 3.0 |
| Manufacturing | 3.8 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.1 |
| Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util. | 4.4 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 2.2 |
| Trade | 3.8 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| Finance, Ins., & Real Estate | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 9.7 | 4.1 | -0.4 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 8.5 |
| Services | 2.7 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 5.8 |
| Government | 1.8 | 2.3 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.1 |

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Services.

## Table 27
## Utah Population, Labor Force, Nonagricultural Jobs and Wages

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999(p) | 2000(f) | Percentage change 95-96 | 96-97 | 97-98 | 98-99 | 99-00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Population | 1,959,000 | 2,002,000 | 2,049,000 | 2,083,000 | 2,121,000 | 2,158,000 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Civilian Labor Force | 986,600 | 1,008,400 | 1,040,000 | 1,062,700 | 1,081,000 | 1,103,000 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Employed Persons | 951,400 | 973,400 | 1,007,700 | 1,022,800 | 1,040,000 | 1,060,000 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Unemployed Persons | 35,200 | 35,000 | 32,300 | 39,900 | 41,000 | 43,000 | -0.6 | -7.7 | 23.5 | 2.8 | 4.9 |
| Unemployment Rate | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Nonfarm Jobs | 908,000 | 954,182 | 993,999 | 1,023,460 | 1,050,000 | 1,075,000 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Mining | 8,100 | 7,929 | 8,297 | 8,044 | 7,700 | 7,900 | -2.1 | 4.6 | -3.0 | -4.3 | 2.6 |
| Construction | 54,800 | 60,283 | 64,470 | 68,253 | 73,000 | 73,000 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 123,900 | 129,177 | 132,856 | 133,400 | 132,000 | 134,000 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 0.4 | -1.0 | 1.5 |
| Durable | 82,200 | 86,433 | 88,307 | 87,932 | - | - | 5.1 | 2.2 | -0.4 | - | - |
| Nondurable | 41,700 | 42,744 | 44,549 | 45,468 | - | - | 2.5 | 4.2 | 2.1 | - | - |
| Transportation, Comm., and Utilities | 51,500 | 54,045 | 55,995 | 58,442 | 59,200 | 60,600 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| Trade | 220,100 | 230,229 | 238,290 | 244,046 | 249,000 | 253,500 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Wholesale | 45,800 | 48,234 | 49,066 | 50,226 | 50,500 | 51,000 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Retail | 174,300 | 181,995 | 189,224 | 193,820 | 198,500 | 202,500 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Finance, Insurance, Real Estate | 47,700 | 50,539 | 52,575 | 55,263 | 57,000 | 58,500 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 2.6 |
| Services | 238,300 | 255,509 | 269,680 | 280,366 | 292,000 | 303,000 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Government | 163,600 | 166,471 | 171,836 | 175,646 | 180,100 | 184,500 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Federal | 31,900 | 30,937 | 31,296 | 30,849 | 31,600 | 32,300 | -3.0 | 1.2 | -1.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| State | 50,600 | 51,883 | 53,356 | 55,319 | 56,800 | 58,000 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| Local | 81,100 | 83,651 | 87,184 | 89,478 | 91,700 | 94,200 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Goods-producing | 186,800 | 197,389 | 205,623 | 209,697 | 212,700 | 214,900 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 1.0 |
| Service-producing | 721,200 | 756,793 | 788,376 | 813,763 | 837,300 | 860,100 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Percent Service-producing | 79.4% | 79.3% | 79.3% | 79.5% | 79.7% | 80.0% | | | | | |
| Total Nonag Wages (millions) | $21,096 | $23,089 | $25,215 | $27,105 | $28,800 | $30,600 | 9.4 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Avg. Annual Wage | $23,234 | $24,198 | $25,367 | $26,484 | $27,429 | $28,400 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Avg. Monthly Wage | $1,936 | $2,016 | $2,114 | $2,207 | $2,286 | $2,400 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 3.7 |

p = preliminary
f = forecast

Note:
Totals differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information; December, 1999.

**Table 28**
**Utah's Civilian Labor Force and Components by Planning District and County: 1998**

| District/County | Civilian Labor Force | Total Employed* | Total Unemployed | Unemployment Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total | 1,062,748 | 1,022,801 | 39,947 | 3.8 |
| Bear River | 62,727 | 60,445 | 2,282 | 3.6 |
| Box Elder | 18,634 | 17,734 | 900 | 4.8 |
| Cache | 43,144 | 41,795 | 1,349 | 3.1 |
| Rich | 949 | 916 | 33 | 3.5 |
| Wasatch Front | 696,707 | 671,503 | 25,204 | 3.6 |
| North | 215,836 | 206,971 | 8,865 | 4.1 |
| Davis | 114,255 | 110,252 | 4,003 | 3.5 |
| Morgan | 3,596 | 3,454 | 142 | 3.9 |
| Weber | 97,985 | 93,265 | 4,720 | 4.8 |
| South | 480,872 | 464,532 | 16,340 | 3.4 |
| Salt Lake | 469,213 | 453,458 | 15,755 | 3.4 |
| Tooele | 11,659 | 11,074 | 585 | 5.0 |
| Mountainland | 178,397 | 172,493 | 5,904 | 3.3 |
| Summit | 13,704 | 13,081 | 623 | 4.5 |
| Utah | 158,686 | 153,702 | 4,984 | 3.1 |
| Wasatch | 6,007 | 5,710 | 297 | 4.9 |
| Central | 26,768 | 25,373 | 1,395 | 5.2 |
| Juab | 3,507 | 3,348 | 159 | 4.5 |
| Millard | 4,527 | 4,309 | 218 | 4.8 |
| Piute | 510 | 486 | 24 | 4.7 |
| Sanpete | 8,755 | 8,223 | 532 | 6.1 |
| Sevier | 8,009 | 7,636 | 373 | 4.7 |
| Wayne | 1,460 | 1,371 | 89 | 6.1 |
| Southwestern | 57,817 | 55,446 | 2,371 | 4.1 |
| Beaver | 2,401 | 2,282 | 119 | 5.0 |
| Garfield | 2,657 | 2,425 | 232 | 8.7 |
| Iron | 14,204 | 13,642 | 562 | 4.0 |
| Kane | 2,469 | 2,368 | 101 | 4.1 |
| Washington | 36,086 | 34,729 | 1,357 | 3.8 |
| Uintah Basin | 16,800 | 15,700 | 1,100 | 6.5 |
| Daggett | 404 | 388 | 16 | 4.0 |
| Duchesne | 5,936 | 5,492 | 444 | 7.5 |
| Uintah | 10,460 | 9,820 | 640 | 6.1 |
| Southeastern | 23,532 | 21,841 | 1,691 | 7.2 |
| Carbon | 9,610 | 9,010 | 600 | 6.2 |
| Emery | 4,094 | 3,767 | 327 | 8.0 |
| Grand | 5,062 | 4,689 | 373 | 7.4 |
| San Juan | 4,766 | 4,375 | 391 | 8.2 |
| Salt Lake-Ogden MSA | 681,452 | 656,975 | 24,477 | 3.6 |

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.

These are employed persons as opposed to non-agricultural employment (jobs) reported in other tables in this report.

Source: Utah Deptartment of Workforce Services, Workforce Information, 2/26/99.

**Table 29**
**Utah's Largest Nonagricultural Employers: December 1998**

| Rank | Firm Name | Business | Approximate Employment |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | State of Utah | State Government | 21,000 |
| 2 | University of Utah (Incl. Hospital) | Higher Education | 17,500 |
| 3 | Brigham Young University | Higher Education | 16,500 |
| 4 | Hill Air Force Base | Military Installation | 8,700 |
| 5 | Granite School District | Public Education | 8,000 |
| 6 | Jordan School District | Public Education | 7,500 |
| 7 | Convergys ( Matrixx Marketing) | Telemarketing | 7,500 |
| 8 | Utah State University | Higher Education | 6,500 |
| 9 | Davis School District | Public Education | 6,500 |
| 10 | Smith's Food King | Food Stores | 6,500 |
| 11 | U.S. Postal Service | Mail Distribution | 6,000 |
| 12 | Autoliv Asp (Morton International) | Automotive Products Division | 6,000 |
| 13 | Salt Lake County | County Government | 5,000 |
| 14 | Wal-mart Stores | Drug & Variety Stores | 5,000 |
| 15 | Alpine School District | Public Education | 5,000 |
| 16 | Delta Airlines | Air Transportation | 4,500 |
| 17 | Albertson's | Food Stores | 4,500 |
| 18 | IHC Hospitals (partial) | Hospitals and Clinics | 4,000 |
| 19 | ZCMI | Department Stores | 4,000 |
| 20 | Internal Revenue Service | Federal Government | 4,000 |
| 21 | LDS Hospital | Hospital | 4,000 |
| 22 | Salt Lake City School District | Public Education | 4,000 |
| 23 | Cordant Technologies (Thiokol Corp.) | Aerospace Manufacturing | 3,500 |
| 24 | United Parcel Service | Mail Carrier | 3,000 |
| 25 | K Mart Corporation | Drug & Variety Stores | 3,000 |
| 26 | Weber School District | Public Education | 3,000 |
| 27 | Salt Lake City Corporation | City Government | 3,000 |
| 28 | U.S. West Communications | Communications | 3,000 |
| 29 | Icon Health & Fitness | Sporting & Athletic Goods Mfg. | 3,000 |
| 30 | Salt Lake Community College | Higher Education | 2,500 |
| 31 | Weber State University | Higher Education | 2,500 |
| 32 | Zions First National Bank | Banking | 2,500 |
| 33 | J.C. Penney Company | Department Stores | 2,500 |
| 34 | Sears Roebuck & Co. | Department Stores | 2,500 |
| 35 | Utah Valley Regional Medical Center | Hospital | 2,500 |
| 36 | First Security Bank | Banking | 2,500 |
| 37 | C R England & Sons | Trucking | 2,500 |
| 38 | Pacificorp (Utah Power) | Electric Power | 2,500 |
| 39 | Novell | Computer Equipment | 2,500 |
| 40 | Geneva Steel | Steel Products | 2,500 |
| 41 | Utah Valley State College | Higher Education | 2,500 |
| 42 | McKay-Dee Hospital | Hospital | 2,500 |
| 43 | Fred Meyer | Food/Department Stores | 2,500 |
| 44 | Intermountain Employment | Temporary Placement | 2,500 |
| 45 | Unibase Data Entry | Data Entry Service | 2,500 |
| 46 | Super Target | Department Stores | 2,000 |
| 47 | Novus (Discover Card) | Consumer Loans | 2,000 |
| 48 | Kennecott Minerals | Copper Mining and Smelting | 2,000 |
| 49 | Kelly Services | Temporary Placement | 2,000 |
| 50 | Nebo School District | Public Education | 2,000 |
| 51 | Primary Children's Medical Center | Hospital | 2,000 |
| 52 | Shopko | Department Stores | 2,000 |
| 53 | Provo City School District | Public Education | 2,000 |
| 54 | Washington County School District | Public Education | 2,000 |
| 55 | Union Pacific Railroad | Railroad | 2,000 |
| 56 | RC Willey Home Furniture | Home Furnishings Stores | 2,000 |
| 57 | Alliant Techsystems | Mfg Space Propulsion | 2,000 |
| 58 | Snowbird Corporation | Lodging | 1,500 |
| 59 | Harmon's Grocery Stores | Food Stores | 1,500 |
| 60 | Pizza Hut | Restaurants | 1,500 |

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Information

**Table 30**
**Utah Employment and Job Openings Summary by Major Occupational Category**

| Occupational Category | Employment 1998 | Employment 2003 | Annual Average Job Openings Total | Annual Average Job Openings Due to Growth | Annual Average Job Openings Due to Replacement |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total - All Categories | 1,229,680 | 1,381,700 | 58,810 | 30,390 | 28,420 |
| Managerial & Administrative | 95,330 | 109,190 | 4,620 | 2,770 | 1,850 |
| Professional & Paraprofessional | 196,320 | 228,080 | 9,760 | 6,350 | 3,410 |
| Technical | 55,340 | 63,700 | 2,790 | 1,670 | 1,120 |
| Sales & Related | 159,750 | 183,150 | 9,970 | 4,680 | 5,290 |
| Clerical & Administrative Support | 187,150 | 203,410 | 6,920 | 3,250 | 3,670 |
| Service | 176,320 | 202,060 | 10,450 | 5,140 | 5,310 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing | 30,270 | 32,290 | 1,110 | 410 | 700 |
| Production, Operating, & Maintenance | 329,200 | 359,820 | 13,190 | 6,120 | 7,070 |

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Services, November 1997.

# Personal Income

## Overview

Utah's 1999 total personal income of $46.6 billion is up 5.3% from the 1998 total.[1] The state's 1999 total personal income increased slightly slower than the U.S. growth of 5.7%. Utah's 1999 per capita income is an estimated $21,900, an increase of 3.8% over the 1998 estimate. Utah's 1998 per capita income ranks 43rd among the states. It is 77% of the U.S. average, a significant improvement from the low of 71% in both 1988 and 1989.

## 1999 Summary and Outlook

Utah's 1999 total personal income (TPI) is estimated at $46.6 billion, up 5.3% from the 1998 total, which increased 6.3% from the 1997 level. Utah's 1999 TPI grew slightly slower than the forecasted national TPI growth of 5.7%, which is virtually the same as the 1997-1998 growth of 5.9%. The relative strength of Utah's economy is reflected in these TPI growth comparisons

Per capita personal income (PCI) is an area's annual total personal income divided by the total population as of July 1 of that year. Utah's 1999 PCI is approximately $21,900, an increase of 3.8% over the 1998 estimate. From 1989 to 1998, Utah's percentage of the national PCI has increased by 6 points (from 71% to 77%).

For the year 2000, Utah's TPI expansion is anticipated to be about 5.7%, a slight gain over the 1999 growth rate. By contrast, the U.S. TPI growth rate is projected to slow in 2000 to 4.8%. This turnaround is due to the substantial slowdown (from 2.2% in 1999 to 1.2% in 2000) projected for the growth in U.S. nonfarm jobs, which will slow growth in wage and salary disbursements, the largest component of TPI. Whereas, Utah's nonfarm job growth rate for 2000 is anticipated to remain near 1999's level (2.4% and 2.6%, respectively).

## Components of Total Personal Income

The largest single component of total personal income is "earnings by place of work." This portion consists of the total earnings from farm and nonfarm industries, including contributions for social insurance. In 1998, Utahns' earnings by place of work reached $34.8 billion, representing 79% of TPI. Approximately 10% of this figure was proprietors' income, while 90% was wages, salaries, and other labor income. Nonfarm earnings ($34.6 billion) was over 99% of total earnings; farm income comprised less than 1%. Private sector nonfarm earnings accounted for 84% of nonfarm earnings, while earnings from public (government) industries made up 16%. Although earnings from government employment have been declining as a share of Utah's total earnings, it is still relatively more important than the U.S. share (15.9% compared to 14.4%, respectively).

The other components of TPI are dividends, interest, and rent (DIR), and transfer payments. In 1998, DIR amounted to $5.7 billion, and transfer payments were $5.9 billion. Some of the major differences between the economic compositions of Utah and the United States lie in these two parameters. Perhaps the most significant is that Utah DIR comprise a much smaller (13.4% versus 16.7%) share of TPI than the national figure. Transfer payments are also relatively smaller. Thus, Utahns must rely to a greater extent on earnings. The problem with this is that Utah's average wage is only 85% (in 1997) of the U.S. average. Due to these two factors, Utah's TPI is relatively lower than the national total personal income.

**Industrial Composition of TPI.** The industrial composition of Utah's TPI has changed in recent years. In 1980, prior to the last two recessions, goods-producing industries (mining, construction, manufacturing) generated over 31% of Utah's total earnings. By 1992 that share had dropped to 22.9%, but it crept back to 23.8% by 1998. By comparison, 24.1% of U.S. earnings are from goods-producing jobs.

Four major industry sectors generate over three-fourths of Utah's total earnings. Services is the leader, providing 27% of earnings; government (including military) pays 16%. Trade (wholesale plus retail) accounts for roughly 17% of Utah's total earnings, while manufacturing has slipped to 14%. Transportation/ communications/ utilities, construction, and finance/ insurance/ real estate are all between 7% and 8%, while mining generates 1.3% of earnings. Agriculture/ agricultural services make up the remaining 1.1%.

## Per Capita Personal Income

Utah's 1998 per capita personal income of $21,096 ranked 43rd among the 50 states, an improvement over the ranking of 48th in 1986. During the 1970s, Utah's PCI ranged between 80% and 82% of the United States' PCI. However, from 1977 to 1989, this parameter dropped 11 percentage points--from 82% to 71%. From 1989 to 1996, gradual improvements in this comparison occurred. But the progress stopped there: 1996 through 1998 are all around 77% to 78%.

## County Total and Per Capita Personal Income

Four of Utah's 29 counties posted double-digit 1997 to 1998 growth in total personal income, a modest improvement over 1997 when only two counties did so. This rapid TPI county growth is generally tied to rapid increases in nonagricultural wages, which is the largest component of total personal income. On the other end of the scale, seven counties suffered TPI expansion one-half or less of the state rate. This typically occurs because of the slow growth of nonfarm jobs.

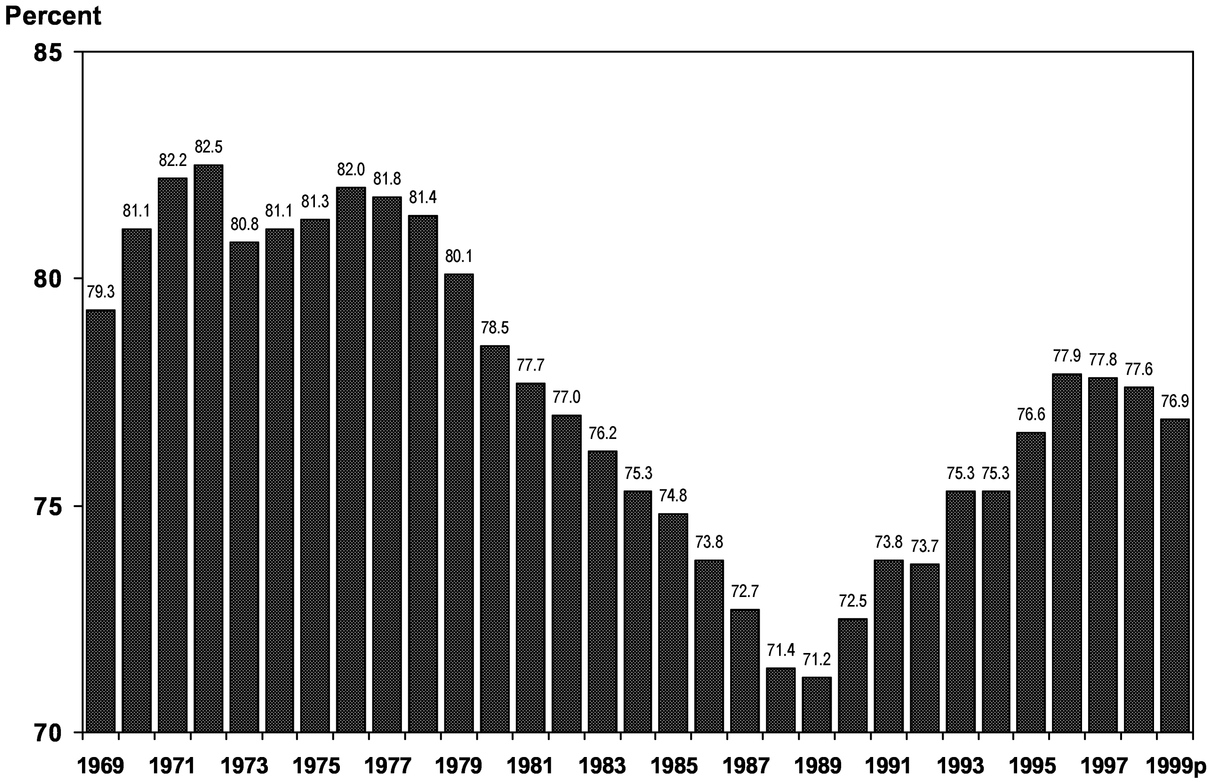
Only two counties, Summit and Salt Lake, have 1998 PCI estimates higher than the state average. Summit County's $37,000 is the highest in Utah; it exceeds the state average by 76%. San Juan County's $12,300 is lowest; it is only 59% of the Utah average. The 1998 per capita income of the United States, at $26,412, is higher than that of all of Utah's counties except Summit.

## Conclusion

Utah's total and per capita personal income estimates for recent years comprise another important indicator of the strength of Utah's economy. Both of these parameters have been increasing at a more rapid rate than comparable national figures. However, Utahns are generally more dependent on earned income than the national average. And, since the average annual pay of Utah workers is somewhat lower than the U.S. average, Utah's total and per capita personal income are relatively lower. ✳

[1] Total personal income is defined as all income received by all residents of an area.

**Figure 23**
**Utah Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S.**




**Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Governor's Office of Planning and Budget**

**Table 31**
**Components of Utah's Total Personal Income**

| Components | 1996(r) | 1997(r) | 1998(p) | Percentage Change 1996-97 | Percentage Change 1997-98 | 1998 Percentage Distribution Utah | 1998 Percentage Distribution U.S. | 1998 Industry Distribution Utah | 1998 Industry Distribution U.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Personal Income | $38,855.5 | $41,681.3 | $44,297.2 | 7.3 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Earnings by place of work | 30,169.0 | 32,609.8 | 34,810.3 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 78.9 | 72.1 | | |
| less: Personal contrb. for social insurance | 1,988.5 | 2,159.8 | 2,293.3 | 8.6 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.9 | | |
| plus: Adjustment for residence | 1.0 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 25.0 | 160.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | | |
| equals: Net earnings by place of residence | 28,181.5 | 30,451.5 | 32,520.3 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 73.7 | 67.2 | | |
| plus: Dividends, interest, and rent | 5,227.8 | 5,525.3 | 5,685.5 | 5.7 | 2.9 | 12.9 | 16.7 | | |
| plus: Transfer payments | 5,446.3 | 5,704.8 | 5,928.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 13.4 | 16.1 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Components of earnings | 30,169.5 | 32,610.0 | 34,810.5 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 78.9 | 72.1 | | |
| Wage and salary disbursements | 24,495.5 | 26,655.5 | 28,474.8 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 64.5 | 58.4 | | |
| Other labor income | 2,646.3 | 2,717.5 | 2,795.0 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 5.7 | | |
| Proprietors' income | 3,027.8 | 3,237.0 | 3,540.8 | 6.9 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 8.1 | | |
| Farm proprietors' income | 75.8 | 81.8 | 120.5 | 7.9 | 47.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | | |
| Nonfarm proprietors' income | 2,951.8 | 3,155.3 | 3,420.0 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.7 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Earnings by industry | 30,169.3 | 32,610.0 | 34,810.0 | 8.1 | 6.7 | 78.9 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Farm earnings | 168.5 | 181.8 | 232.0 | 7.9 | 27.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Nonfarm earnings | 30,000.8 | 32,428.3 | 34,578.0 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 78.3 | 71.5 | 99.3 | 99.2 |
| Private earnings | 24,941.0 | 27,076.0 | 29,052.5 | 8.6 | 7.3 | 65.8 | 61.2 | 83.5 | 84.8 |
| Ag. services, forestry, fishing & other | 117.3 | 129.5 | 146.5 | 10.4 | 13.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Mining | 419.3 | 453.8 | 447.3 | 8.2 | -1.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 |
| Construction | 2,379.3 | 2,608.0 | 2,876.5 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 8.3 | 5.9 |
| Manufacturing | 4,525.3 | 4,837.0 | 4,961.8 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 14.3 | 17.4 |
| Durable goods | 3,238.3 | 3,410.5 | 3,495.3 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 10.0 | 10.7 |
| Nondurable goods | 1,286.8 | 1,426.5 | 1,466.5 | 10.9 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 6.6 |
| Transportation and public utilities | 2,253.8 | 2,423.5 | 2,573.3 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 6.8 |
| Wholesale trade | 1,747.8 | 1,873.5 | 2,044.3 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 6.4 |
| Retail trade | 3,234.8 | 3,548.0 | 3,712.3 | 9.7 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 10.7 | 9.0 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 2,203.5 | 2,416.0 | 2,737.5 | 9.6 | 13.3 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 8.9 |
| Services | 8,061.0 | 8,787.5 | 9,553.5 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 27.4 | 28.8 |
| Government and government enterprises | 5,059.3 | 5,352.3 | 5,525.8 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 12.5 | 10.4 | 15.9 | 14.4 |
| Federal, civilian | 1,294.3 | 1,318.8 | 1,345.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 2.7 |
| Military | 255.3 | 254.5 | 251.3 | -0.3 | -1.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| State and Local | 3,509.8 | 3,779.0 | 3,929.5 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 11.3 | 10.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Population (thousands) | 2,022.0 | 2,066.0 | 2,100.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | | | | |
| Per capita personal income | $19,214 | $20,185 | $21,096 | 5.1 | 4.5 | | | | |

(r) = revised
(p) = preliminary

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; State Personal Income, September, 1999

**Table 32**
**Personal Income and Growth Rates—Utah and U.S.**

| Year | Total Personal Income (millions of dollars) Utah | U.S. | Growth Rates Utah | U.S. | Per Capita Personal Income (dollars) Utah | U.S. | Utah as % of U.S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1960 | 1,826 | 412,700 | | | $2,029 | $2,283 | 88.9 |
| 1961 | 1,950 | 430,300 | 6.8 | 4.3 | 2,083 | 2,342 | 88.9 |
| 1962 | 2,117 | 457,900 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 2,210 | 2,454 | 90.1 |
| 1963 | 2,199 | 481,000 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 2,258 | 2,541 | 88.9 |
| 1964 | 2,308 | 515,800 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 2,360 | 2,688 | 87.8 |
| 1965 | 2,447 | 557,400 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 2,469 | 2,868 | 86.1 |
| 1966 | 2,601 | 606,400 | 6.3 | 8.8 | 2,577 | 3,085 | 83.5 |
| 1967 | 2,741 | 650,400 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 2,690 | 3,272 | 82.2 |
| 1968 | 2,944 | 714,500 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 2,861 | 3,559 | 80.4 |
| 1969 | 3,196 | 780,800 | 8.6 | 9.3 | 3,053 | 3,851 | 79.3 |
| 1970 | 3,546 | 841,100 | 10.9 | 7.7 | 3,327 | 4,101 | 81.1 |
| 1971 | 3,943 | 905,100 | 11.2 | 7.6 | 3,583 | 4,358 | 82.2 |
| 1972 | 4,432 | 994,300 | 12.4 | 9.9 | 3,906 | 4,736 | 82.5 |
| 1973 | 4,965 | 1,113,400 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 4,248 | 5,254 | 80.9 |
| 1974 | 5,575 | 1,225,600 | 12.3 | 10.1 | 4,651 | 5,730 | 81.2 |
| 1975 | 6,195 | 1,331,700 | 11.1 | 8.7 | 5,021 | 6,166 | 81.4 |
| 1976 | 7,070 | 1,475,400 | 14.1 | 10.8 | 5,556 | 6,765 | 82.1 |
| 1977 | 8,024 | 1,637,100 | 13.5 | 11.0 | 6,095 | 7,432 | 82.0 |
| 1978 | 9,240 | 1,848,300 | 15.2 | 12.9 | 6,773 | 8,302 | 81.6 |
| 1979 | 10,522 | 2,081,500 | 13.9 | 12.6 | 7,430 | 9,247 | 80.4 |
| 1980 | 11,812 | 2,323,900 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 8,021 | 10,205 | 78.6 |
| 1981 | 13,301 | 2,599,400 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 8,777 | 11,301 | 77.7 |
| 1982 | 14,309 | 2,768,400 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 9,182 | 11,922 | 77.0 |
| 1983 | 15,283 | 2,946,900 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 9,582 | 12,576 | 76.2 |
| 1984 | 16,919 | 3,274,800 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 10,429 | 13,853 | 75.3 |
| 1985 | 18,100 | 3,515,000 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 11,017 | 14,738 | 74.8 |
| 1986 | 18,924 | 3,712,400 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 11,380 | 15,425 | 73.8 |
| 1987 | 19,906 | 3,962,500 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 11,862 | 16,317 | 72.7 |
| 1988 | 21,032 | 4,272,100 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 12,450 | 17,433 | 71.4 |
| 1989 | 22,581 | 4,599,800 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 13,238 | 18,593 | 71.2 |
| 1990 | 24,586 | 4,903,200 | 8.9 | 6.6 | 14,213 | 19,614 | 72.5 |
| 1991 | 26,302 | 5,085,400 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 14,855 | 20,126 | 73.8 |
| 1992 | 28,303 | 5,390,400 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 15,561 | 21,105 | 73.7 |
| 1993 | 30,624 | 5,610,000 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 16,359 | 21,735 | 75.3 |
| 1994 | 33,021 | 5,888,000 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 17,004 | 22,593 | 75.3 |
| 1995 | 35,954 | 6,200,900 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 18,054 | 23,571 | 76.6 |
| 1996 | 38,855 | 6,547,400 | 8.1 | 5.6 | 19,214 | 24,660 | 77.9 |
| 1997 | 41,681 | 6,951,100 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 20,185 | 25,932 | 77.8 |
| 1998 | 44,297 | 7,358,900 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 21,096 | 27,195 | 77.6 |
| 1999(p) | 46,645 | 7,778,000 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 21,900 | 28,500 | 76.9 |

(p) = preliminary

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and the Council of Economic Advisors' Revenue Assumptions Committee.

**Table 33**
**Per Capita Income by District and County**

| County/MCD | 1995(r) | 1996(r) | 1997(p) | 1998(f) | Percent Change 1996-97 | Percent Change 1997-98 | 1998 Percent of State Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Total* | $18,054 | $19,214 | $20,185 | $21,019* | 5.1 | 4.1 | 100 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Bear River | 15,742 | 16,486 | 17,317 | 17,800 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 85 |
| Box Elder | 17,261 | 18,208 | 19,114 | 19,900 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 95 |
| Cache | 15,057 | 15,717 | 16,502 | 16,800 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 80 |
| Rich | 14,003 | 14,249 | 15,149 | 15,600 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 74 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Wasatch Front | 19,692 | 20,995 | 22,123 | 23,000 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 109 |
| | | | | | | | |
| North | 18,120 | 19,163 | 20,218 | 20,700 | 5.5 | 2.4 | 98 |
| Davis | 17,697 | 18,832 | 19,954 | 20,600 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 98 |
| Morgan | 15,557 | 16,660 | 17,454 | 18,000 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 86 |
| Weber | 18,735 | 19,666 | 20,650 | 20,900 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | |
| South | 20,431 | 21,867 | 23,032 | 24,000 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 114 |
| Salt Lake | 20,586 | 22,049 | 23,237 | 24,300 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 116 |
| Tooele | 16,090 | 16,864 | 17,542 | 17,200 | 4.0 | -1.9 | 82 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Mountainland | 15,903 | 17,176 | 17,917 | 19,000 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 90 |
| Summit | 30,400 | 32,387 | 34,953 | 37,100 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 177 |
| Utah | 14,821 | 15,996 | 16,567 | 17,500 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 83 |
| Wasatch | 16,725 | 17,700 | 18,560 | 20,400 | 4.9 | 9.9 | 97 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Central | 13,244 | 13,812 | 14,349 | 14,600 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 69 |
| Juab | 13,415 | 13,741 | 14,194 | 14,500 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 69 |
| Millard | 13,471 | 14,557 | 15,208 | 15,600 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 74 |
| Piute | 11,809 | 11,813 | 12,693 | 13,200 | 7.4 | 4.0 | 63 |
| Sanpete | 12,278 | 12,576 | 12,834 | 12,800 | 2.1 | -0.3 | 61 |
| Sevier | 14,244 | 14,913 | 15,619 | 16,000 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 76 |
| Wayne | 13,138 | 13,760 | 15,014 | 16,400 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 78 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Southwestern | 15,342 | 15,951 | 16,566 | 17,400 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 83 |
| Beaver | 13,212 | 13,664 | 14,139 | 15,000 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 71 |
| Garfield | 14,550 | 15,448 | 16,392 | 16,600 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 79 |
| Iron | 13,805 | 14,418 | 15,256 | 15,500 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 74 |
| Kane | 15,904 | 17,139 | 18,258 | 19,300 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 92 |
| Washington | 16,069 | 16,601 | 17,083 | 18,200 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Uintah Basin | 12,845 | 13,241 | 14,143 | 14,900 | 6.8 | 5.4 | 71 |
| Daggett | 14,644 | 14,353 | 13,925 | 14,500 | -3.0 | 4.1 | 69 |
| Duchesne | 13,955 | 14,307 | 15,239 | 16,200 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 77 |
| Uintah | 12,175 | 12,609 | 13,535 | 14,200 | 7.3 | 4.9 | 68 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Southeastern | 14,222 | 14,921 | 15,645 | 16,300 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 78 |
| Carbon | 16,569 | 17,574 | 18,591 | 18,800 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 89 |
| Emery | 14,052 | 14,585 | 15,217 | 15,200 | 4.3 | -0.1 | 72 |
| Grand | 15,009 | 15,442 | 16,247 | 18,000 | 5.2 | 10.8 | 86 |
| San Juan | 10,421 | 10,808 | 11,090 | 12,300 | 2.6 | 10.9 | 59 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake/Ogden | 19,802 | 21,121 | 22,264 | 23,100 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 110 |
| United States | 23,059 | 24,164 | 25,288 | 26,412 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 126 |

(r) = revised
(p) = preliminary
(f) = forecast

* Totals differ in this table from other tables in this chapter due to different data sources.

Sources: 1995-1997: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, BEA, May 1999.

# Gross State Product

## Overview

Gross State Product (GSP) is the market value of final goods and services produced by the labor and property located in a state. It is the regional counterpart to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Conceptually, GSP is gross output less intermediate inputs. The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has recently released its estimates of GSP for 1997 and revised estimates for 1995-1996.

## Estimates of Real and Nominal GSP

GSP is a measure of production, as distinguished from income or spending. It is the sum of the value added by each industry in the state's economy and is expressed in dollars. Changes in nominal (current dollar) GSP from one year to the next result from quantity changes in production and product price changes. BEA attempts to separate these by calculating real (constant dollar) GSP, which theoretically holds prices constant. Changes in real gross product for an industry reflect changes in the quantity of output, not the price of the product in the market. In order to calculate real GSP, price indices are constructed to account for the inflationary or deflationary prices. There are alternative approaches to the construction of price indices, and these have significant implications for the measurement of prices and quantity over time. When price indices are used to adjust current dollar GSP, the result is real GSP.

BEA has historically used a fixed weight approach to calculate real GSP. Observed relative prices in a base year are assumed constant over time. This introduces what is called "substitution bias," and tends to understate real growth in rapidly growing industries and overstate it in slower growth industries. An alternative is a chain-type index that reduces substitution bias but introduces additional complexities in interpretation and use.[1] The most recent BEA estimates include current dollar GSP, and real GSP measured in chained 1992 dollars. But because of the problems mentioned earlier, real GSP measured in fixed weight 1992 dollars has not been included in the measurement.

## Current Dollar GSP

Utah's current dollar GSP is estimated by BEA to be $55.417 billion in 1997 and $51.196 billion in 1996.

## Real GSP

Utah's real GSP (measured in chain-weighted 1992 dollars) has been increasing since 1986. BEA estimates real GSP for Utah to be $46.6 billion in 1996 and $49.6 billion in 1997. Regional Financial Associate's estimate of real GSP for Utah in 1998 (measured in 1992 chained dollars) is $51.7 billion.

## 2000 Outlook

Regional Financial Associates forecasts real GSP for Utah (measured in 1992 chained dollars) to be $56.0 billion.

## Significant Issues

Several major improvements have been incorporated into these new and revised estimates of GSP, released in June of 1999 by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The revisions were centered in the manufacturing and financial service industries. As a result, 1996 manufacturing gross product was revised upwards 13% for Utah, and the state as a whole is more productive than previously estimated.

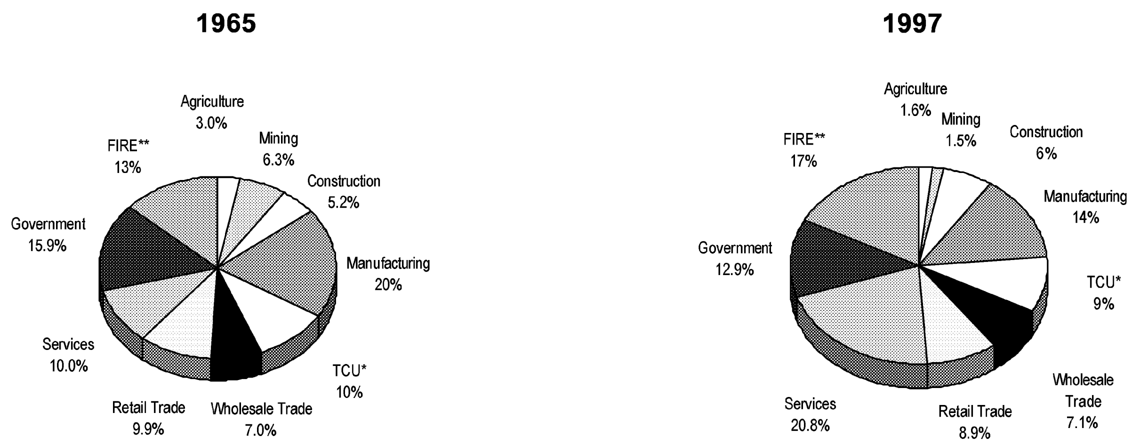
Another important change in GSP has to do with a recent reclassification of how GDP, or Gross Domestic Product is calculated. Until now software purchases have counted as an expense, but the changes now classify them as an investment. Expenses are not included in the figuring of GDP, but investments are, consequently software sales, which are growing much faster than the economy as a whole, are now factored into the GDP figures. The result is that productivity and inflation-adjusted GDP growth rate have been revised upward.

## Conclusion

Gross State Product can be used to measure aggregate production in a state. For Utah this aggregate production has shown solid increases over the past ten years. This growth should continue at a somewhat slower pace in the future. GSP can also be utilized to show the change in industry composition over time and as such can prove useful in monitoring the diversity in the economic structure of Utah. ✻

[1] See J. Stephen Landefeld and Robert P. Perker, "BEA's Chain Indexes, Times Series, and Measures of Long-Term Economic Growth," *Survey of Current Business 77* (May 1997): 58-68; and Howard L Friedenberg and Richard M. Beemiller, "Comprehensive Revision of Gross State Product by Industry, 1977-94, " *Survey of Current Business 77 (June 1997): 15-41.*

**Figure 24**
**Utah Gross State Product—Percent Share by Industry**

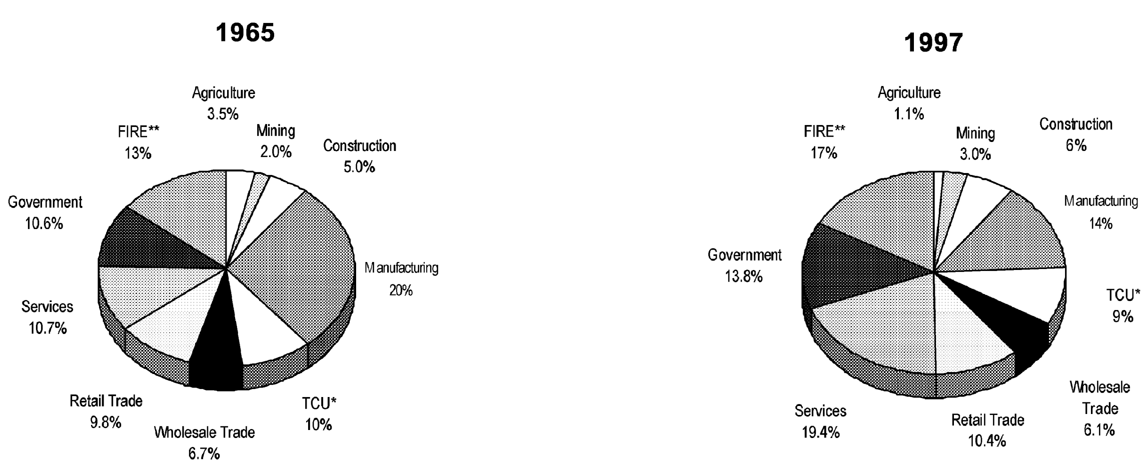



***Transportation, Communication and Utilities**

****Finance, Insurance and Real Estate**

**Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis**

**Figure 25**
**U.S. Gross Domestic Product—Percent Share by Industry**




***Transportation, Communication and Utilities**

****Finance, Insurance and Real Estate**

**Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis**

**Table 34**
**Utah Gross State Product by Industry (Millions of Current Dollars): Selected Years**

| Industry | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Gross State Product | $15,457 | $24,401 | $31,061 | $33,283 | $35,193 | $38,129 | $42,007 | $46,023 | $51,196 | $55,417 |
| Private Industries | 12,962 | 20,131 | 25,631 | 27,458 | 29,090 | 31,746 | 35,357 | 39,086 | 43,953 | 47,736 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries | 270 | 348 | 502 | 473 | 553 | 563 | 533 | 523 | 565 | 612 |
| Farms | 238 | 283 | 427 | 388 | 455 | 456 | 412 | 385 | 405 | 437 |
| Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries | 32 | 65 | 75 | 85 | 98 | 108 | 121 | 138 | 160 | 175 |
| Mining | 1,137 | 1,262 | 1,539 | 1,422 | 1,265 | 1,449 | 1,537 | 1,640 | 1,654 | 1,654 |
| Metal mining | 351 | 124 | 348 | 352 | 360 | 508 | 614 | 758 | 681 | 624 |
| Coal mining | 258 | 218 | 246 | 306 | 300 | 293 | 293 | 283 | 329 | 265 |
| Oil and Gas | 492 | 906 | 861 | 677 | 542 | 611 | 586 | 548 | 593 | 696 |
| Nonmetallic minerals | 37 | 14 | 85 | 87 | 63 | 38 | 44 | 52 | 51 | 69 |
| Construction | 914 | 1,308 | 1,244 | 1,400 | 1,525 | 1,727 | 2,170 | 2,552 | 2,864 | 3,132 |
| Manufacturing | 2,342 | 3,570 | 4,588 | 4,971 | 5,004 | 5,205 | 5,877 | 6,572 | 8,093 | 8,601 |
| Durable goods | 1,696 | 2,597 | 3,166 | 3,349 | 3,264 | 3,287 | 3,762 | 4,286 | 5,183 | 5,395 |
| Lumber and wood | 78 | 73 | 144 | 147 | 106 | 130 | 168 | 171 | 183 | 200 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 28 | 61 | 79 | 98 | 95 | 103 | 124 | 134 | 152 | 167 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 126 | 186 | 127 | 110 | 134 | 140 | 181 | 212 | 221 | 234 |
| Primary metals | 329 | 283 | 502 | 564 | 427 | 515 | 603 | 689 | 684 | 677 |
| Fabricated metals | 163 | 209 | 294 | 292 | 332 | 349 | 418 | 427 | 475 | 522 |
| Industrial machinery | 439 | 935 | 433 | 406 | 429 | 409 | 401 | 612 | 1,406 | 1,489 |
| Electronic equipment | 178 | 217 | 362 | 374 | 398 | 264 | 374 | 322 | 324 | 348 |
| Motor vehicles | 29 | 46 | 126 | 140 | 192 | 311 | 382 | 510 | 422 | 410 |
| Other transportation equipment | 208 | 431 | 696 | 724 | 676 | 572 | 590 | 565 | 567 | 584 |
| Instruments and related | 66 | 69 | 211 | 273 | 272 | 243 | 232 | 328 | 362 | 372 |
| Misc. manufacturing services | 51 | 86 | 192 | 220 | 202 | 251 | 287 | 316 | 387 | 392 |
| Nondurable goods | 646 | 974 | 1,422 | 1,622 | 1,740 | 1,918 | 2,115 | 2,285 | 2,909 | 3,205 |
| Food and kindred products | 158 | 264 | 375 | 455 | 503 | 494 | 488 | 588 | 582 | 659 |
| Tobacco products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Textile mill products | 1 | 2 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 14 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 69 | 77 | 65 | 70 | 93 | 87 | 88 | 76 | 81 | 79 |
| Paper products | 16 | 57 | 92 | 90 | 84 | 159 | 218 | 229 | 293 | 312 |
| Printing and publishing | 128 | 231 | 304 | 302 | 345 | 364 | 447 | 433 | 527 | 584 |
| Chemicals | 97 | 136 | 203 | 288 | 249 | 259 | 349 | 459 | 887 | 942 |
| Petroleum products | 146 | 167 | 263 | 294 | 358 | 440 | 396 | 342 | 346 | 422 |
| Rubber and plastics | 30 | 39 | 95 | 97 | 91 | 97 | 110 | 135 | 173 | 189 |
| Leather products | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Transportation, communications and utilities | 1,707 | 2,743 | 3,066 | 3,175 | 3,200 | 3,595 | 3,957 | 4,168 | 4,414 | 4,709 |
| Transportation | 706 | 1,007 | 1,383 | 1,446 | 1,539 | 1,700 | 1,868 | 1,965 | 2,082 | 2,317 |
| Railroad transportation | 209 | 289 | 214 | 251 | 271 | 239 | 268 | 267 | 268 | 275 |
| Local and interurban | 36 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 32 | 35 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 325 | 409 | 611 | 639 | 684 | 738 | 833 | 911 | 919 | 995 |
| Water transportation | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Transportation by air | 75 | 208 | 454 | 442 | 458 | 577 | 639 | 651 | 744 | 883 |
| Pipelines, except natural gas | 36 | 35 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 17 |
| Transportation services | 19 | 44 | 69 | 77 | 85 | 101 | 80 | 89 | 102 | 109 |
| Communications | 365 | 516 | 665 | 687 | 706 | 811 | 873 | 957 | 1,035 | 1,039 |
| Electric, gas and sanitary | 635 | 1,121 | 1,017 | 1,042 | 955 | 1,084 | 1,216 | 1,246 | 1,296 | 1,353 |
| Wholesale trade | 1,086 | 1,540 | 1,842 | 2,057 | 2,074 | 2,274 | 2,591 | 2,846 | 3,152 | 3,383 |
| Retail trade | 1,405 | 2,469 | 2,928 | 3,115 | 3,498 | 3,842 | 4,382 | 4,932 | 5,273 | 5,791 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 2,226 | 3,363 | 4,159 | 4,550 | 5,018 | 5,513 | 5,982 | 6,782 | 8,053 | 9,119 |
| Depository institutions | 255 | 479 | 836 | 965 | 1,070 | 1,032 | 1,095 | 1,254 | 2,018 | 2,602 |
| Nondepository institutions | 46 | 117 | 95 | 122 | 165 | 281 | 311 | 327 | 390 | 493 |
| Security brokers | 27 | 59 | 76 | 73 | 72 | 99 | 128 | 123 | 178 | 189 |
| Insurance carriers | 134 | 139 | 243 | 280 | 304 | 445 | 450 | 519 | 551 | 652 |
| Insurance agents | 60 | 81 | 171 | 195 | 205 | 231 | 273 | 303 | 326 | 345 |
| Real estate | 1,692 | 2,416 | 2,681 | 2,874 | 3,148 | 3,347 | 3,749 | 4,131 | 4,486 | 4,706 |
| Holding and investment | 12 | 72 | 57 | 41 | 54 | 79 | (25) | 126 | 104 | 131 |
| Services | 1,874 | 3,527 | 5,763 | 6,294 | 6,953 | 7,576 | 8,327 | 9,072 | 9,886 | 10,735 |
| Hotels and lodging | 120 | 195 | 246 | 276 | 294 | 325 | 352 | 378 | 417 | 474 |
| Personal services | 88 | 147 | 204 | 208 | 229 | 264 | 303 | 302 | 311 | 339 |
| Business services | 284 | 627 | 1,079 | 1,238 | 1,507 | 1,631 | 1,816 | 2,062 | 2,345 | 2,615 |
| Auto repair and parking | 135 | 249 | 312 | 322 | 352 | 390 | 447 | 512 | 565 | 627 |
| Misc. repair services | 70 | 95 | 124 | 114 | 115 | 128 | 140 | 153 | 162 | 175 |
| Motion pictures | 38 | 63 | 84 | 78 | 98 | 138 | 131 | 170 | 202 | 207 |
| Amusement and recreation | 69 | 134 | 199 | 220 | 261 | 253 | 283 | 323 | 367 | 411 |
| Health services | 542 | 906 | 1,590 | 1,760 | 1,953 | 2,112 | 2,254 | 2,401 | 2,543 | 2,697 |
| Legal services | 87 | 181 | 279 | 303 | 305 | 332 | 359 | 371 | 387 | 411 |
| Educational services | 122 | 207 | 329 | 356 | 349 | 373 | 418 | 430 | 441 | 471 |
| Social services | 32 | 51 | 97 | 113 | 130 | 152 | 169 | 188 | 216 | 246 |
| Membership organization | 105 | 377 | 583 | 620 | 617 | 656 | 715 | 736 | 766 | 797 |
| Other services | 169 | 275 | 609 | 659 | 713 | 790 | 907 | 1,009 | 1,126 | 1,227 |
| Private households | 12 | 19 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| Government | 2,494 | 4,270 | 5,430 | 5,825 | 6,103 | 6,383 | 6,650 | 6,936 | 7,243 | 7,682 |
| Federal civilian | 908 | 1,390 | 1,707 | 1,836 | 1,927 | 1,926 | 1,882 | 1,863 | 1,867 | 1,957 |
| Federal military | 177 | 347 | 392 | 422 | 436 | 417 | 410 | 412 | 430 | 428 |
| State and local | 1,409 | 2,533 | 3,332 | 3,567 | 3,740 | 4,040 | 4,358 | 4,662 | 4,946 | 5,297 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

## Table 35
## Utah Real Gross State Product by Industry (Millions of Chained 1992 Dollars): Selected Years

| Industry | 1980 | 1985 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Gross State Product | $25,401 | $30,557 | $32,867 | $34,122 | $35,193 | $37,204 | $40,183 | $42,689 | $46,627 | $49,562 |
| Private Industries | 20,096 | 24,706 | 26,854 | 28,034 | 29,090 | 31,026 | 33,969 | 36,439 | 40,319 | 43,062 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries | 235 | 351 | 454 | 466 | 553 | 545 | 537 | 513 | 497 | 599 |
| Farms | 198 | 283 | 380 | 381 | 455 | 443 | 419 | 384 | 347 | 437 |
| Agricultural services, forestry and fisheries | 35 | 68 | 74 | 84 | 98 | 103 | 118 | 128 | 149 | 160 |
| Mining | 674 | 823 | 1,299 | 1,368 | 1,265 | 1,537 | 1,609 | 1,626 | 1,591 | 1,689 |
| Metal mining | 165 | 111 | 263 | 339 | 360 | 570 | 590 | 615 | 628 | 665 |
| Coal mining | 151 | 140 | 223 | 290 | 300 | 327 | 346 | 361 | 438 | 363 |
| Oil and Gas | 362 | 566 | 732 | 653 | 542 | 606 | 635 | 601 | 496 | 582 |
| Nonmetallic minerals | 43 | 16 | 84 | 87 | 63 | 39 | 44 | 51 | 50 | 66 |
| Construction | 1,527 | 1,642 | 1,256 | 1,401 | 1,525 | 1,669 | 2,017 | 2,265 | 2,466 | 2,613 |
| Manufacturing | 3,092 | 4,236 | 4,783 | 5,044 | 5,004 | 5,099 | 5,682 | 6,331 | 7,721 | 8,203 |
| Durable goods | 2,141 | 2,907 | 3,309 | 3,399 | 3,264 | 3,251 | 3,681 | 4,159 | 5,050 | 5,343 |
| Lumber and wood | 108 | 99 | 167 | 168 | 106 | 107 | 130 | 133 | 147 | 154 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 45 | 76 | 82 | 97 | 95 | 104 | 120 | 130 | 138 | 149 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 160 | 192 | 130 | 110 | 134 | 137 | 170 | 191 | 195 | 204 |
| Primary metals | 398 | 315 | 459 | 550 | 427 | 529 | 587 | 587 | 623 | 611 |
| Fabricated metals | 221 | 251 | 307 | 295 | 332 | 348 | 419 | 428 | 452 | 489 |
| Industrial machinery | 343 | 821 | 427 | 398 | 429 | 424 | 431 | 705 | 1,730 | 2,016 |
| Electronic equipment | NA | NA | 352 | 366 | 398 | 273 | 411 | 421 | 488 | 578 |
| Motor vehicles | 52 | 61 | 155 | 155 | 192 | 290 | 342 | 465 | 375 | 374 |
| Other transportation equipment | 437 | 588 | 795 | 746 | 676 | 560 | 568 | 531 | 508 | 508 |
| Instruments and related | NA | NA | NA | NA | 272 | 232 | 215 | 281 | 263 | 241 |
| Misc. manufacturing services | 66 | 106 | 210 | 229 | 202 | 245 | 279 | 309 | 367 | 364 |
| Nondurable goods | 940 | 1,314 | 1,474 | 1,645 | 1,740 | 1,847 | 2,001 | 2,174 | 2,672 | 2,859 |
| Food and kindred products | 244 | 356 | 411 | 470 | 503 | 497 | 474 | 601 | 531 | 594 |
| Tobacco products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Textile mill products | 1 | 3 | 25 | 25 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 14 |
| Apparel and other textile products | 90 | 87 | 69 | 72 | 93 | 86 | 88 | 79 | 82 | 78 |
| Paper products | 24 | 70 | 89 | 89 | 84 | 167 | 221 | 172 | 240 | 278 |
| Printing and publishing | 282 | 350 | 347 | 322 | 345 | 342 | 405 | 395 | 434 | 455 |
| Chemicals | 151 | 178 | 215 | 292 | 249 | 251 | 326 | 410 | 798 | 838 |
| Petroleum products | 131 | 255 | 227 | 280 | 358 | 390 | 360 | 367 | 377 | 388 |
| Rubber and plastics | 31 | 39 | 96 | 96 | 91 | 97 | 113 | 141 | 176 | 195 |
| Leather products | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Transportation, communications and utilities | 2,715 | 3,032 | 3,116 | 3,177 | 3,200 | 3,522 | 3,875 | 4,012 | 4,304 | 4,528 |
| Transportation | 950 | 1,120 | 1,365 | 1,434 | 1,539 | 1,667 | 1,830 | 1,881 | 2,049 | 2,229 |
| Railroad transportation | 163 | 220 | 203 | 248 | 271 | 249 | 287 | 304 | 322 | 320 |
| Local and interurban | 70 | 31 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 29 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 625 | 594 | 594 | 644 | 684 | 731 | 779 | 828 | 856 | 887 |
| Water transportation | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Transportation by air | 82 | 198 | 455 | 427 | 458 | 533 | 635 | 611 | 724 | 861 |
| Pipelines, except natural gas | 36 | 29 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 21 | 21 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Transportation services | 35 | 59 | 75 | 76 | 85 | 104 | 79 | 89 | 96 | 102 |
| Communications | 566 | 665 | 677 | 697 | 706 | 793 | 836 | 895 | 955 | 964 |
| Electric, gas and sanitary | 1,183 | 1,255 | 1,077 | 1,047 | 955 | 1,062 | 1,210 | 1,236 | 1,299 | 1,335 |
| Wholesale trade | 1,257 | 1,635 | 1,808 | 2,021 | 2,074 | 2,238 | 2,484 | 2,639 | 2,951 | 3,198 |
| Retail trade | 2,140 | 3,105 | 3,178 | 3,215 | 3,498 | 3,795 | 4,282 | 4,819 | 5,218 | 5,796 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate | 4,653 | 4,778 | 4,547 | 4,675 | 5,018 | 5,303 | 5,742 | 6,033 | 6,933 | 7,386 |
| Depository institutions | NA | NA | 1,062 | 1,036 | 1,070 | 1,010 | 1,041 | 1,059 | 1,611 | 1,875 |
| Nondepository institutions | NA | NA | 113 | 136 | 165 | 241 | 293 | 268 | 312 | 345 |
| Security brokers | 40 | 67 | 79 | 75 | 72 | 101 | 135 | 131 | 192 | 214 |
| Insurance carriers | 299 | 255 | 247 | 252 | 304 | 382 | 378 | 399 | 395 | 418 |
| Insurance agents | 125 | 132 | 188 | 203 | 205 | 221 | 252 | 273 | 284 | 293 |
| Real estate | 3,160 | 3,164 | 2,820 | 2,931 | 3,148 | 3,249 | 3,541 | 3,802 | 4,020 | 4,101 |
| Holding and investment | 25 | 34 | 45 | 45 | 54 | 96 | 96 | 91 | 90 | 85 |
| Services | 3,985 | 5,192 | 6,421 | 6,661 | 6,953 | 7,321 | 7,755 | 8,207 | 8,650 | 9,089 |
| Hotels and lodging | 227 | 255 | 263 | 281 | 294 | 313 | 333 | 346 | 366 | 390 |
| Personal services | 181 | 209 | 223 | 216 | 229 | 254 | 281 | 275 | 276 | 290 |
| Business services | NA | NA | 1,173 | 1,318 | 1,507 | 1,637 | 1,753 | 1,964 | 2,152 | 2,317 |
| Auto repair and parking | 283 | 377 | 345 | 338 | 352 | 368 | 402 | 455 | 498 | 550 |
| Misc. repair services | 163 | 143 | 151 | 129 | 115 | 115 | 122 | 126 | 114 | 111 |
| Motion pictures | 72 | 91 | 91 | 81 | 98 | 136 | 124 | 157 | 179 | 180 |
| Amusement and recreation | 121 | 187 | 218 | 228 | 261 | 243 | 261 | 288 | 316 | 346 |
| Health services | 1,400 | 1,526 | 1,843 | 1,892 | 1,953 | 1,995 | 2,031 | 2,090 | 2,154 | 2,221 |
| Legal services | 252 | 290 | 316 | 321 | 305 | 316 | 329 | 329 | 330 | 335 |
| Educational services | 256 | 311 | 366 | 373 | 349 | 363 | 392 | 381 | 375 | 385 |
| Social services | 59 | 73 | 107 | 118 | 130 | 149 | 163 | 175 | 197 | 218 |
| Membership organization | 184 | 499 | 638 | 638 | 617 | 634 | 667 | 667 | 675 | 693 |
| Other services | NA | NA | 660 | 700 | 713 | 774 | 871 | 932 | 1,011 | 1,053 |
| Private households | 17 | 23 | 30 | 28 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 34 | 34 | 33 |
| Government | 5,465 | 5,880 | 6,021 | 6,089 | 6,103 | 6,287 | 6,345 | 6,270 | 6,349 | 6,553 |
| Federal civilian | 2,430 | 1,989 | 1,984 | 1,940 | 1,927 | 1,961 | 1,839 | 1,619 | 1,556 | 1,594 |
| Federal military | 358 | 439 | 439 | 455 | 436 | 414 | 407 | 400 | 392 | 380 |
| State and local | 2,764 | 3,457 | 3,602 | 3,694 | 3,740 | 3,911 | 4,091 | 4,256 | 4,410 | 4,589 |

NA = Not Available

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

# Gross Taxable Sales

## Overview

In 1999, gross taxable sales will grow nearly 6%. This is nearly as high as 1998 taxable sales growth,[1] which rose 6.8%. Following four years of 10 to 12% yearly growth rates, taxable sales slowed down a bit in 1997, rising less than 4%. Due to rising prices, nominal taxable sales will improve to nearly 7% growth in 2000. Taxable sales can be dissected into three major components: 1) Retail Trade at $16.6 billion, represents about 54% of taxable sales and grew almost 7% in 1999; 2) Taxable Business Investment and Utility Sales at $7.9 billion, represent 27% of taxable sales, and were flat in 1999 following a near 10% gain in 1998; 3) Taxable Services grew to $4.3 billion in 1999, represents 14% of taxable sales, and rebounded 9% in 1998 and another 9% in 1999.

## Retail Trade

**Retail Trade.** Retail trade sales rose in double-digits four out of the five years between 1992 and 1996. An end to the economic boom came in 1997 when retail trade sales slowed down to a 3.3% growth rate. Retail trade sales improved in 1999 and are expected to end the year with a near 7% gain. Although, year-to-date growth through September was 5.5%, recent surges in the stock market suggest that consumers may again go to their wallets and charge cards for the second Christmas season in a row.

**Retail Durable Goods.** Just as the strength in single family housing starts surprised some housing economists in 1999, retail building and garden sector sales will improve nearly 10% in 1999, 4% more than expectations last year. Through the first nine months of 1999, these lumber store sales were up nearly 16%. Furniture and home furnishing store sales will rise 3% again in 1999, following the 2% gain in 1998 and flat sales in 1997. Year-to-date, furniture store sales were up slightly less than 3% through September. An 11% gain in computer and software store sales offsets a 20% drop in radio, TV and electronic store sales. But the large furniture and home furnishing store sector sales were up almost 5% during the first nine months of the year. Given the near 5% drop in prices for furniture and household equipment in 1999, the near 5% gain translates into a near 10% real dollar increase.

At almost $3.1 billion in 1999, motor vehicle dealer sales will be greater than the building and furniture sectors combined. Year-to-date new and used car sales were up more than 4.6% and, due to rising inflation and higher interest rates, are expected to moderate to 4% by the end of the year. Unit sales cars and trucks are expected to grow 5% in 1999, following a 2% gain in 1998. Nationwide, unit sales rose at recent-record levels and should grow to 16.7 million units. Prices fell for the second year in a row due in part to beefed up incentives and the falling dollar. Used car sales jumped nearly 15% during the first nine months of 1999. Bolstering sales in the motor vehicle sector were 15% growth of taxable gasoline store sales (gasoline is not taxable) and double-digit gains by boat, motorcycle and other automotive dealers. Recreation and utility dealer sales slowed down to near 5% growth after a hot 34% gain in 1998.

**Retail Nondurable Goods.** Nondurable sales rose 6.5% in 1999 to $10.6 billion. These sales represent 35% of the $30.2 billion in total taxable sales. These goods generally last less than three years, and consist mainly of food, clothing and household nondurable goods. Year-to-date sales are rising more than 6%, but Christmas sales are expected to boost year-end sales even further. General merchandise store sales were fairly typical. These sales grew 6.7% in 1998. While sales at the smaller, miscellaneous general merchandise stores reported near 20% gains, mainstream department and discount department store sales rose less than 5% in the first three quarters of 1999. Sales at apparel stores, which tend to follow general merchandise store trends, rose 7% in 1999. Since clothing prices fell 4%, the real dollar percentage gain was more than 10%. Many of the large "super" stores built over the past three years appear to be cannibalizing sales from food stores. Food store sales will rise 4% in 1999 for the second year in a row; this is almost 2% below their long-run growth rate of 5.8%.

In contrast to lackluster food store sales, eating and drinking place sales will rise more than 10% in 1999. Fast food and family restaurant sales, which were weak in 1998, made a 12% rebound. Family and theme restaurants also rose in double digits for the first nine months of 1999. Pizzerias and other eating places like ice cream and cookie store sales rose 13% in 1999. Prices for food away from home along the Wasatch Front rose 4.4%.[2]

## Business Investment and Utility Sales

Following the near 10% gain in 1998, business investment and utility sales and purchases will be lucky to rise 2% in 1999. Investment in mining projects dived due to completion of large copper mine remodels and declining commodity prices in the first half of 1999. Additional declines in taxable investment were noted in the manufacturing sector. Warm weather and regulated price cuts dropped utility sales. Record high residential and nonresidential construction permit values, despite the fact that the total valuation edged up slightly from 1998's record year, pushed up construction purchases and final sales by wholesalers by 9% and 4% respective gains.[3] Communication sales surged nearly 15% in 1999 as consumers and businesses lapped up nifty, useful mobile phones and other new communication devices.

Soft commodity prices discouraged taxable mining investment in 1998 and early 1999 for the metal, coal and oil and gas extraction groups. Refunds for pollution control devices and replacement equipment offset metal mining purchases. Coal, oil and gas extraction purchases fell by half. Only the nonmetallic mineral group (except oil) recorded positive investment in 1999. A rebound in single family home starts led to the near 11% rise in purchases by general building contractors. Subcontracting special trade contractor purchases also rose 11%. Heavy construction purchases rose 3%, in large part due to reconstruction of I-15.

Following the 9% gain in manufacturing purchases in 1998, taxable investment by Utah's manufacturers will fall 3% in 1999. Part of the drop may be due to the final phase in of the "normal operating

1 Gross taxable sales consist of final sales of most tangible personal property in the state. Taxable sales of selected services such as hotel and lodging; leases, rents and repairs to tangible personal property; and admissions to most amusements and recreation activities are also taxable in Utah.

2 First Security Bank Cost of Living Index, Wasatch Front, October 1999.

3 While a large portion of these sales are sold by out-of-state vendors to Utah businesses and taxed under the "use" tax provisions, another significant share is sold to consumers in the form of a final retail sale. Significant consumer sales include truck (only) dealers and electrical goods store sales, which are categorized in the wholesale area.

replacement" equipment exemption, which rose to 100% on July 1, 1998. Strong, double-digit growth occurred in the lumber and wood products and apparel groups, while significant declines in investment occurred in chemicals, petroleum, rubber, primary metals, and industrial machinery. Three to 10% investment gains occurred in the important transportation (airbags), electronic, and instrument sectors. Tighter credit and lower commodity prices, in addition to growing use of the new and replacement exemption, inhibited taxable sales growth in 1999 for the manufacturing sector.

In the transportation, communication and public utility sector several groups exhibited brisk sales or purchases in 1999. Trucking and warehousing purchases were up 52% and air transportation purchases shot up 19%. Both of these groups saw big jumps in 1998. The influx of new technology spurred the radiotelephone sector with communications to make a 35% gain. These sales include pagers, mobile phones, satellite dishes, fax machines, and a host of other new inventions. Sales in this group will continue to grow rapidly until saturation levels are achieved. Despite cooler winter temperatures (Salt Lake Heating Degree Days were up 2%), natural gas sales fell 4% in 1999. But electric services fell nearly 3% due to a regulated 12% rate decrease beginning in April of 1999. Electric sales may have increased 10% due to the fact that air conditioning requirements increased, a result of more residential and businesses switching to air conditioning.

Final taxable sales by wholesalers climbed 3% in 1999. This is due to strong gains by wholesale motor vehicle, lumber and professional equipment dealers being offset by a near 7% drop in final taxable sales by machinery and equipment dealers (these are down due to more extensive use of the manufacturing exemption). Wholesale paper, drug and apparel group sales rose in double digits offsetting declines in chemical and petroleum products.

## Taxable Services

Taxable services, which rose rapidly during the economic expansion between 1990 and 1996 paused to less than 4% growth in 1997. In 1998 taxable service growth improved to near 7%. By 1999 taxable services returned to their average growth over the decade of 10%. But the analysis of taxable services is not necessarily straightforward due to the way in which the services sector cuts a wide swath over the tourism, business and consumer areas.

Tourism improved somewhat during 1999. While hotel services rose only 2%, amusement and recreation sales rose 15%. Restaurant sales rose in double-digits in 1999. After two years of double-digit gains, auto rentals will increase 8% in 1999.

Following the 22% gain in 1998, business services will grow 12% in 1999. Computer and data processing (hardware leases and software development) services rose 13% in 1999. The second largest group, miscellaneous equipment rentals and leasing, will report sales of $225 million in 1999, a gain of 17% over 1998.

The largest services group is auto rentals, repair and other repair shop services, it will grow 10% in 1998. Following four consecutive years of double-digit growth, these sales rose 6% in 1997, and will improve 7% in 1999. Auto rentals, closely correlated to tourism, grew 8% in 1999. Auto repair, the largest group, which sometimes runs counter to new car sales, recorded a 15% increase. Since buying new products is often cheaper than repair, sales in electrical, watch, clock, jewelry, furniture and reupholstery repairs shops were mixed in 1999 after declining in 1998.

Following seven years of rapid double-digit growth, amusement and recreations sales rose only 5% in 1998. Sales in 1999 appear to be returning back to the 1990s growth rates. Motion picture sales will rise more than 20% in 1999. Almost half of the sales in this grouping were recorded in the miscellaneous group, which contains amusement park sales. This group recorded sales nearly 23%.

Another service sector, which has experienced strong growth in the early 1990s, is finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE). For the most part, most of the taxable sales here comprise automobile leasing (banking), rentals and leasing of large household durable items such as televisions and furniture (credit agencies), and leases of condominiums (real estate). Taxable sales and leases in this sector have risen five-fold from $79 million in 1990 to $423 million in 1998. Following the near 25% gain in 1998, sales and leases in 1999 will rise about 12%. A good portion of this phenomenal increase is due to the continuing trend to lease rather than purchase motor vehicles. Nationally, automobile leasing has risen from 7.5% of all vehicle sales in 1990 to more than 32% in 1997.

## 2000 Outlook

**The Utah Consumer in 2000.** Since almost 70% of taxable sales are paid initially by the Utah consumer, the consumer's economic health must be considered before making a forecast of taxable sales. The most important economic "driver" of taxable sales and consumer spending in Utah is nonfarm wages and salaries. In 1999, wage growth rose 6.3%, 1.3% less than in 1998 and almost 3% less than the peak growth in 1996. This reduction was due to the slip in nonfarm employment growth from 4.2% in 1997 to 3% in 1998 and then to 2.6% in 1999. In 2000, employment growth will slip to 2.4%. While 2.4% growth will be double the national job growth of 1.2%, it is important to note that it is more than 3% below the growth of only a few years ago. Average wages are expected to grow at nearly 4% per year from 1999 through 2000. The 6.2% expected growth in 2000 will be nearly identical to 1999's 6.3% gain. This bodes well for taxable sales in the forecast period.

How consumers "feel" about the economy is also an important consideration. Every quarter more than 500 Utah households are asked the same questions that the University of Michigan queries of households nationwide for its consumer sentiment index. Increases in consumer sentiment correlate with surges in durable goods sales. Record highs in 1997 of about 109 (1966=100, when the economy was at a high point) were eclipsed in the second quarter of 1998 when a reading of 109.9 was recorded. Readings in 1999 averaged 106, down from the 1998 average of 107.[1] The surging stock market late in 1999 should increase confidence in early 2000, but rising interest rates and rising inflation will knock a few points off the index in 2000. The index should vary within a 97 to 107 point range in 2000. It will average around 102, not bad by historical standards.

Lower inflation appears to be having a significant effect on taxable sales growth. If prices fall from 4% to the 2% level, all other things being constant, current dollar taxable sales will fall commensurately. Only if the consumer spends his budget surplus on other items will taxable sales stay even or improve. Since inflation appears to be increasing from 1.6% in 1998 to 2.2% in 1999 and to 2.4% in 2000, taxable sales may improve somewhat.

In Utah, prices along the Wasatch Front rose 3.3% in the middle of 1999 relative to 1998, 1% faster than prices rose across the

[1] Valley Research, "Utah Consumer Survey," October 1999, Page 10.

country.[1] Some of the largest price increases were felt in nontaxable sectors, i.e., transportation and health care. Lower price increases in taxable sectors of the economy will play a roll in the inability for taxable sales growth to keep up with wage growth in 2000.

Finally, demographic trends also play an important role in Utah consumer spending behavior over the near term. Trends in population cohorts in this report document the coming of age of the 1976-79 baby boom. Between 1990 and the year 2000 the 18 to 29 year old cohort will increase from 337,682 to 460,761, a gain of 36%. Even more spectacular is the gain in the 20 to 24 year old cohorts, which will increase from 138,000 in 1990 to 208,000 in 2000, for an increase of 50%. This cohort may not have an impact on overall spending, but will impact how that dollar gets spent. As soon as these young people get jobs they will start looking for automobiles, electronics and clothing. Once they break from their parents, they will start demanding apartments and condominiums. Four to six years from now they will place demands on new single family home construction.

**Investment in Plant and Equipment.** Last year's outlook for plant and equipment investment was turned on its head by the near 12% gain in U.S. business fixed investment. In 1999, business investment should grow between 8 and 9%, significantly higher than the forecast of 3% last year. The National Association of Business Economists, a bit more optimistic, foresees a gain of more than 7% in 2000, 4% more than the forecast by the Council of Economic Advisors. Five factors support the view for respectable 7% growth for Utah business investment in 2000:

- a shortening of the depreciable lives of capital equipment (as computers become a larger share of investment) in the past five years forces companies to reinvest more frequently,
- the connecting of "everything" through upgrading of communications equipment, from coaxial cables to satellite dishes,
- continued globalization with its resulting competitive pressures to reduce costs,
- relatively low wages in Utah tend to stimulate investment here rather than on the West and East Coasts,
- the influx of capital from stock market gains, and
- increasing demands from rebounding markets in Asia.

Next year there will continue to be several negative factors at play. First, corporate profits will only rise around 2%, after being flat in 1998 and 1999. Second, the removal of the 80% phase back of the replacement manufacturing equipment exemption by the 1999 Legislature has paved the way for this new or expanding exemption to be taken by more and more taxpayers. This will not reduce Utah business investment itself, but will cut into taxable sales.

**Tourism.** Following several years of brisk growth and a slowdown of tourism in Utah in 1998, taxable sales gains in 1999 indicate that tourism improved somewhat. Coincident economic indicators of Utah tourism were mixed in 1999. National park visitations were flat in 1999, but national monument and recreation area visitations were up 8% through October.[2] After dropping nearly 4% in 1998, Salt Lake International Airport passenger arrivals and departures fell only 1% in 1999, but part of the story here is a drop in people connecting to other flights. The 1998-99 ski season saw skier visits rise 1.4% to a record 3.14 million. But hotel and motel occupancy rates dropped again in 1999 to 61.5%.[3] These mixed effects left their mark on taxable sales. Restaurant sales grew briskly, increasing 11% in 1999, better than average increases of 9% from 1991 to 1996. Following 12% gains in 1995 and 1996, and a 6% gain in 1997, hotel sales dropped 1% in 1998. Hotel sales will rise only 2% in 1999, but part of this is due to falling prices because of a jump in the supply of rooms (Salt Lake County rooms were 10,714 in 1994 and were at 15,808 in 1999). And amusement and recreation sales returned to strong growth levels, rising 15% in 1999. The outlook for 1999 should be even brighter, especially as the trade-weighted dollar softens more. Hotel sales should grow 4%. Eating and drinking place sales should rise at least 9% in 2000.

**Construction.** The impacts of the 1990's Utah construction boom have been well documented in this report. Notwithstanding, the effects of primarily residential construction and secondarily of nonresidential construction on taxable sales are difficult to overstate. Purchases by contractors, whether from vendors in or out of the state are taxable. Secondary purchases by consumers, once the house or business site is completed, add to the impact. The rebound in residential construction and leveling of residential construction growth can be directly observed in the taxable sales of the following economic sectors: construction; manufacturing (lumber and wood products); wholesale durable goods (lumber and construction materials); building and garden stores; furniture and home furnishing stores; and business services (equipment rentals.

In 1999, total residential construction permit valuations have slowed to 0.5% due to the double-digit drop in multi-family permits. But a surge in the more expensive single family sector appears to have boosted most of the taxable sales sectors listed above. Rising, but still relatively lower interest rates over the next year will worsen the outlook somewhat. Declining nonresidential construction building, from the $1.1 billion level in 1999 to $900 million in 2000, will tend to dampen taxable sales in 2000.

## County Taxable Sales

Taxable sales growth improved in 1999 for 21 of Utah's 29 counties. Salt Lake County, whose growth rate sets the pace for much of Utah, will record sales growth of more than 4% in 1999. This is quite a bit lower than its historical growth rate of almost 9%. The second largest county, Utah County, recorded 9% growth in 1999 with taxable sales of almost $4 billion. Davis County with $2.52 billion in taxable sales surpassed its northern neighbor, Weber County ($2.39 billion) in total taxable sales dollars and growth during 1999. It recorded an 8% gain, compared to Weber County's near 6% increase. Adjacent to the Wasatch Front, several counties also experienced strong growth: Cache County sales were up 7%, Box Elder County sales were up 6%, Morgan County sales were up 9% and both Tooele and Summit County taxable sales each rose more than 10% in 1999.

Slack commodity prices in early 1999 discouraged investment in mining equipment: 1) Emery County sales were off 18%, 2) Duchesne County sales were down 29%, and 3) Sevier County sales were down 16% (following a large purchase in 1998).

Improved tourism in 1999 pushed up taxable sales in several counties. In the Southwestern corner of the state, Washington County sales rose 9%. Its northern neighbor, Iron County, will record sales growth of nearly 11%. In the Southeast, Grand County, home of red-rock mountain biking and other recreational activities, saw its sales rise 23%, following 5% growth in 1998. Home of Bryce

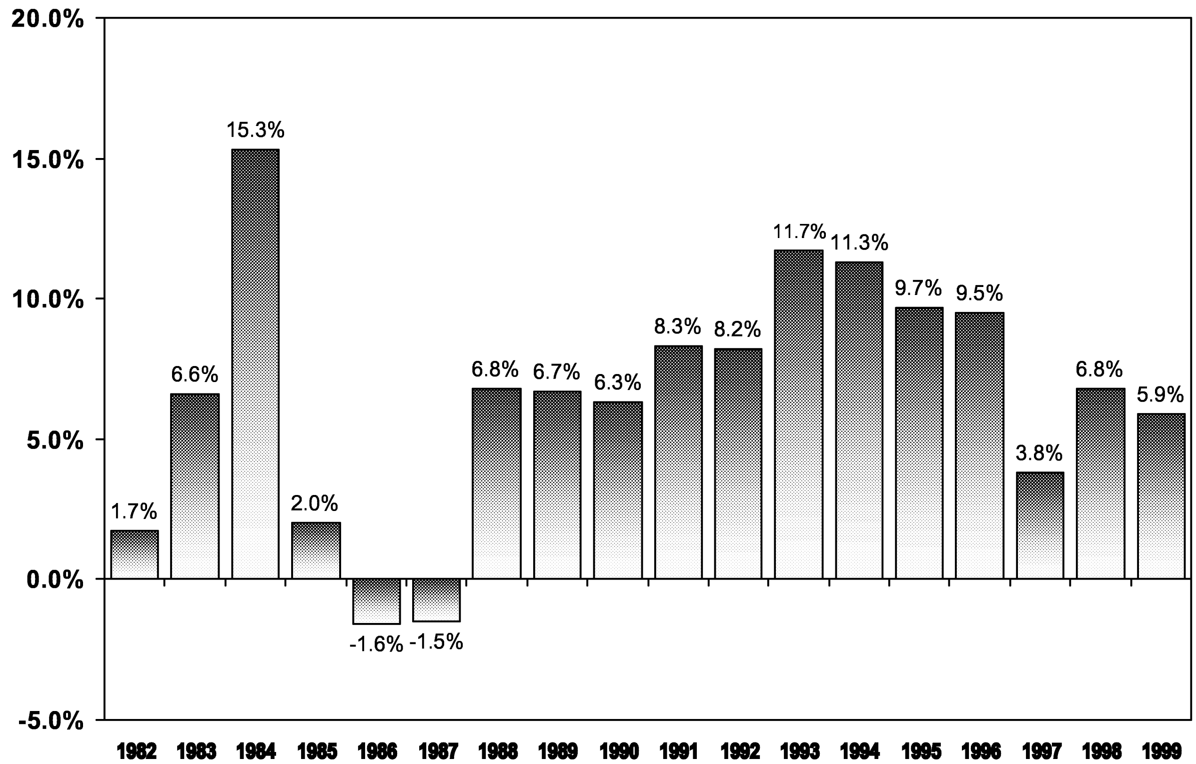
1 First Security Bank Cost of Living Index, Wasatch Front, October 1999.
2 Utah Travel Council
3 Utah Travel Council

Canyon National Park, Garfield County sales improved from 3% in 1998 to 7% in 1999.

In 2000, taxable sales along the Wasatch Front are expected improve, particularly in Salt Lake County. Utah County taxable sales growth will lead with a 9% growth rate. Davis County taxable sales will grow 8%. Salt Lake County taxable sales should improve from 4% in 1999 to 6% in 2000. Weber County taxable sales will grow slightly less than 5%. Summit County will see fairly strong 7% growth, and Tooele and Morgan county taxable sales may not necessarily slow down from their double-digit growth rates.

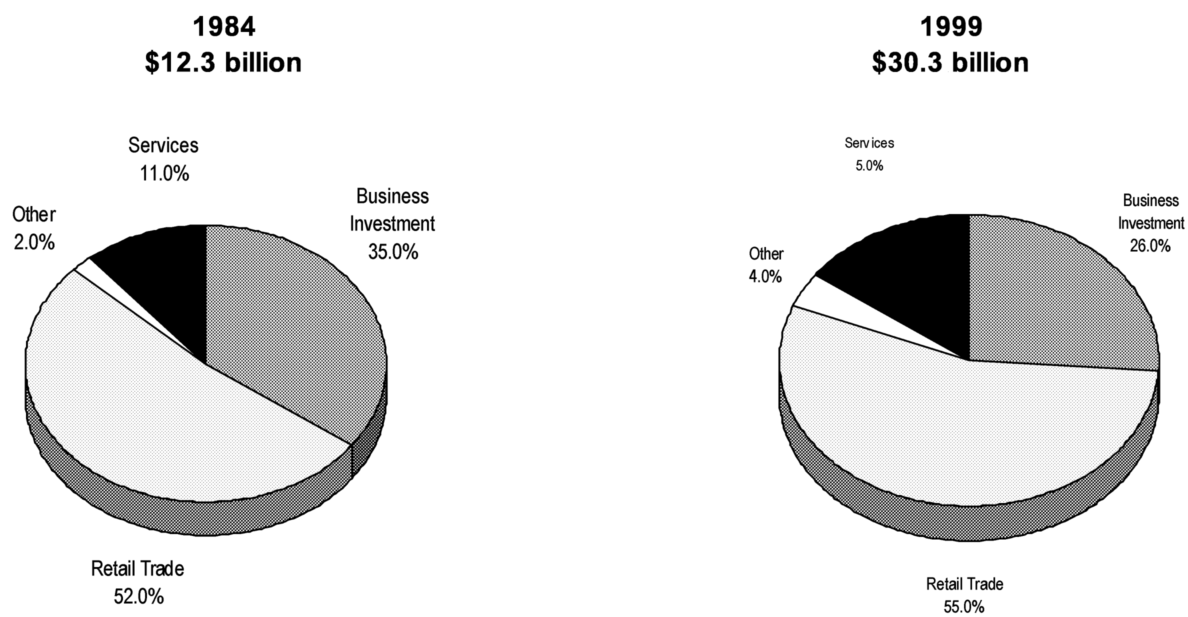
Down south, Washington County, with taxable sales at $1.2 billion will probably record at least a 10% gain. Iron County sales will improve 5% and Grand County's taxable sales may grow more than 10%. ✻

**Figure 26**
**Annual Percent Change in Gross Taxable Sales**




**Source: Utah State Tax Commission**

**Figure 27**
**Shares of Utah's Sales Tax Base—Four Major Sectors**




**Source: Utah State Tax Commission**

**Table 36**
**Utah Gross Taxable Sales by Component**

Dollar Amounts (millions)

| Calendar Year | Retail Sales | Business Investment Purchases | Taxable Services | All Other | Total Gross Taxable Sales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1981 | $4,901 | $3,821 | $919 | $217 | $9,857 |
| 1982 | 5,200 | 3,513 | 1,062 | 244 | 10,020 |
| 1983 | 5,638 | 3,648 | 1,138 | 262 | 10,686 |
| 1984 | 6,401 | 4,254 | 1,385 | 284 | 12,324 |
| 1985 | 6,708 | 4,122 | 1,440 | 304 | 12,574 |
| 1986 | 7,010 | 3,689 | 1,414 | 265 | 12,378 |
| 1987 | 6,951 | 3,398 | 1,587 | 252 | 12,188 |
| 1988 | 7,346 | 3,684 | 1,718 | 269 | 13,017 |
| 1989 | 8,048 | 3,675 | 1,849 | 320 | 13,892 |
| 1990 | 8,407 | 3,874 | 1,829 | 664 | 14,774 |
| 1991 | 8,918 | 4,355 | 2,040 | 685 | 15,998 |
| 1992 | 9,860 | 4,342 | 2,223 | 888 | 17,313 |
| 1993 | 10,994 | 4,956 | 2,499 | 892 | 19,341 |
| 1994 | 12,097 | 5,609 | 2,802 | 1,019 | 21,527 |
| 1995 | 13,080 | 6,231 | 3,205 | 1,093 | 23,609 |
| 1996 | 14,404 | 6,878 | 3,594 | 968 | 25,844 |
| 1997 | 14,873 | 7,044 | 3,724 | 1,188 | 26,828 |
| 1998 | 15,657 | 7,729 | 4,122 | 1,137 | 28,645 |
| 1999(e) | 16,705 | 7,873 | 4,557 | 1,194 | 30,329 |
| 2000(f) | 17,888 | 8,232 | 4,914 | 1,254 | 32,288 |

Percent Change

| Calendar Year | Retail Sales | Business Investment Purchases | Taxable Services | All Other | Total Gross Taxable Sales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | 6.1% | -8.0% | 15.6% | 12.6% | 1.7% |
| 1983 | 8.4% | 3.8% | 7.2% | 7.4% | 6.6% |
| 1984 | 13.5% | 16.6% | 21.7% | 8.5% | 15.3% |
| 1985 | 4.8% | -3.1% | 4.0% | 7.0% | 2.0% |
| 1986 | 4.5% | -10.5% | -1.8% | -12.7% | -1.6% |
| 1987 | -0.8% | -7.9% | 12.3% | -5.0% | -1.5% |
| 1988 | 5.7% | 8.4% | 8.2% | 6.7% | 6.8% |
| 1989 | 9.6% | -0.2% | 7.6% | 18.8% | 6.7% |
| 1990 | 4.5% | 5.4% | -1.1% | 107.8% | 6.3% |
| 1991 | 6.1% | 12.4% | 11.6% | 3.2% | 8.3% |
| 1992 | 10.6% | -0.3% | 9.0% | 29.6% | 8.2% |
| 1993 | 11.5% | 14.1% | 12.4% | 0.5% | 11.7% |
| 1994 | 10.0% | 13.2% | 12.1% | 14.2% | 11.3% |
| 1995 | 8.1% | 11.1% | 14.4% | 7.2% | 9.7% |
| 1996 | 10.1% | 10.4% | 12.1% | -11.4% | 9.5% |
| 1997 | 3.3% | 2.4% | 3.6% | 22.7% | 3.8% |
| 1998 | 5.3% | 9.7% | 10.7% | -4.3% | 6.8% |
| 1999(e) | 6.7% | 1.9% | 10.6% | 5.0% | 5.9% |
| 2000(f) | 7.1% | 4.6% | 7.8% | 5.0% | 6.5% |

(e) = estimate
(f) = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

## Table 37
## Gross Taxable Retail Sales by Sector and Annual Percent Changes

| | Dollar Amounts (millions) and Percent Change | | | | | | | | | | | Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999(e) | 2000(f) | Average 1990-1999 |
| **Retail trade** | 8,407 | 8,918 | 9,860 | 10,994 | 12,097 | 13,080 | 14,404 | 14,873 | 15,657 | 16,705 | 17,888 | |
| | | 6.1% | 10.6% | 11.5% | 10.0% | 8.1% | 10.1% | 3.3% | 5.3% | 6.7% | 7.1% | 7.9% |
| **Nondurables** | 5,757 | 6,144 | 6,657 | 7,140 | 7,656 | 8,295 | 9,047 | 9,481 | 10,006 | 10,648 | 11,390 | |
| | | 6.7% | 8.3% | 7.3% | 7.2% | 8.3% | 9 1% | 4.8% | 5.5% | 6.4% | 7.0% | 7.1% |
| General Merchandise | 1,362 | 1,484 | 1,619 | 1,717 | 1,816 | 2,033 | 2,256 | 2,328 | 2,463 | 2,640 | 2,861 | |
| | | 9.0% | 9.1% | 6.1% | 5.8% | 12.0% | 11.0% | 3.2% | 5.8% | 7.2% | 8.4% | 7.6% |
| Apparel | 415 | 452 | 506 | 581 | 591 | 614 | 665 | 693 | 757 | 810 | 859 | |
| | | 8.9% | 11.9% | 14.8% | 1.7% | 3.9% | 8.3% | 4.2% | 9.3% | 7.0% | 6.0% | 7.7% |
| Food Stores | 2,161 | 2,226 | 2,374 | 2,496 | 2,677 | 2,784 | 3,050 | 3,261 | 3,381 | 3,516 | 3,692 | |
| | | 3.0% | 6.6% | 5.1% | 7.3% | 4.0% | 9.5% | 6.9% | 3.7% | 4.0% | 5.0% | 5.6% |
| Eating and Drinking | 861 | 935 | 1,025 | 1,140 | 1,234 | 1,349 | 1,473 | 1,551 | 1677 | 1,878 | 2,066 | |
| | | 8.6% | 9.6% | 11.2% | 8.2% | 9.3% | 9.2% | 5.3% | 8.1% | 12.0% | 10.0% | 9 1% |
| Miscellaneous Shopping Goods | 958 | 1,047 | 1,133 | 1,206 | 1,338 | 1,515 | 1,603 | 1,648 | 1,728 | 1,804 | 1,913 | |
| | | 9.3% | 8.2% | 6.4% | 10.9% | 13.2% | 5 8% | 2.8% | 4.8% | 4.4% | 6 0% | 7 3% |
| **Durables** | 2,650 | 2,774 | 3,203 | 3,854 | 4,441 | 4,785 | 5,357 | 5,392 | 5,651 | 6,057 | 6,498 | |
| | | 4.7% | 15.5% | 20.3% | 15.2% | 7.7% | 12.0% | 0.7% | 4.8% | 7.2% | 7.3% | 9.6% |
| Motor Vehicles | 1,577 | 1,591 | 1,783 | 2,140 | 2,331 | 2,431 | 2,710 | 2,775 | 2,965 | 3,187 | 3,469 | |
| | | 0.9% | 12.1% | 20.0% | 8.9% | 4.3% | 11.5% | 2.4% | 6.8% | 7.5% | 8.8% | 8.1% |
| Building & Garden | 575 | 630 | 764 | 941 | 1,160 | 1,241 | 1,337 | 1,310 | 1,351 | 1,495 | 1,599 | |
| | | 9.6% | 21.3% | 23.2% | 23.3% | 7.0% | 7.7% | -2.0% | 3.1% | 10.6% | 7.0% | 11.2% |
| Furniture & Home Furnishings | 498 | 553 | 656 | 773 | 950 | 1,112 | 1,310 | 1,307 | 1,335 | 1,375 | 1,430 | |
| | | 11.0% | 18.6% | 17.8% | 22.9% | 17.1% | 17.8% | -0.2% | 2.1% | 3.0% | 4.0% | 11.9% |
| **Business Investment** | 3,874 | 4,355 | 4,342 | 4,956 | 5,609 | 6,231 | 6,878 | 7,044 | 7,729 | 7,873 | 8,232 | |
| | | 12.4% | -0.3% | 14.1% | 13.2% | 11.1% | 10.4% | 2.4% | 9.7% | 1.9% | 4.6% | 8 2% |
| Agriculture,Forestry & Fishing | 10 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 19 | 13 | 17 | 26 | 22 | 32 | 33 | |
| | | 0.0% | 30.4% | 72.9% | -17.4% | -31.6% | 33.8% | 48.3% | -13.2% | 42.9% | 2.0% | 13.5% |
| Mining | 150 | 186 | 153 | 142 | 149 | 176 | 174 | 245 | 259 | 130 | 163 | |
| | | 24.0% | -17.7% | -7 2% | 4.9% | 18.1% | -0.9% | 40.7% | 5.6% | -50.0% | 26.2% | -1.6% |
| Construction | 203 | 207 | 228 | 247 | 290 | 343 | 371 | 389 | 400 | 421 | 380 | |
| | | 2.0% | 10.1% | 8.3% | 17.4% | 18.3% | 8.1% | 4.8% | 3.0% | 5.2% | -9.8% | 8.4% |
| Manufacturing | 889 | 936 | 1,000 | 1,083 | 1,155 | 1,368 | 1,513 | 1,464 | 1,601 | 1,506 | 1,466 | |
| | | 5.3% | 6.8% | 8.3% | 6.6% | 18.4% | 10.6% | -3.2% | 9.3% | -5.9% | -2.7% | 6 0% |
| Transportation, Comm. | 1,351 | 1,644 | 1,407 | 1,552 | 1,657 | 1,776 | 1,935 | 2,062 | 2,290 | 2,565 | 2,819 | |
| & Public Utilities | | 21.7% | -14.4% | 10.3% | 6.8% | 7.2% | 8.9% | 6.6% | 11.0% | 12.0% | 9.9% | 7.4% |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,271 | 1,372 | 1,541 | 1,909 | 2,339 | 2,555 | 2,869 | 2,858 | 3,157 | 3,220 | 3,371 | |
| | | 7.9% | 12.3% | 23 9% | 22.5% | 9.2% | 12 3% | -0 4% | 10.5% | 2.0% | 4.7% | 10 9% |
| **Services** | 1,829 | 2,040 | 2,223 | 2,499 | 2,802 | 3,206 | 3,594 | 3,724 | 4,122 | 4,557 | 4,914 | |
| | | 11.5% | 9.0% | 12.4% | 12.1% | 14.4% | 12.1% | 3.6% | 10.7% | 10.6% | 7.8% | 10.7% |
| Hotels & Lodging | 307 | 351 | 373 | 400 | 423 | 473 | 528 | 557 | 551 | 562 | 545 | |
| | | 14.3% | 6.3% | 7 2% | 5.8% | 11.8% | 11.6% | 5.5% | -1.1% | 2.0% | -3.0% | 6.9% |
| Amusement & Recreation | 194 | 228 | 256 | 303 | 378 | 451 | 495 | 544 | 572 | 658 | 737 | |
| | | 17.5% | 12.3% | 18.4% | 24.8% | 19.4% | 9.6% | 9.9% | 5.2% | 15.0% | 12.0% | 14.5% |
| Personal | 91 | 99 | 110 | 130 | 146 | 167 | 178 | 177 | 185 | 192 | 210 | |
| | | 8.8% | 11.1% | 18.2% | 12.3% | 14.4% | 6.5% | -0.2% | 4.3% | 4.0% | 9.0% | 8.7% |
| Health | 76 | 68 | 77 | 85 | 84 | 91 | 90 | 92 | 88 | 92 | 94 | |
| | | -10.5% | 13.2% | 10.4% | -1.2% | 8.0% | -1.2% | 2.5% | -4.1% | 5 0% | 2 0% | 2.2% |
| Education, Legal & Social | 111 | 126 | 137 | 144 | 160 | 175 | 194 | 167 | 195 | 203 | 217 | |
| | | 13.5% | 8.7% | 5 1% | 11.1% | 9.6% | 10.6% | -13.8% | 16.7% | 4.0% | 7.0% | 6.9% |
| Auto rental & repairs | 525 | 572 | 601 | 677 | 763 | 901 | 1,012 | 1,073 | 1,160 | 1,322 | 1,455 | |
| | | 9.0% | 5.1% | 12.6% | 12.7% | 18.1% | 12.2% | 6.1% | 8.1% | 14.0% | 10.0% | 10.8% |
| Business | 446 | 502 | 564 | 625 | 645 | 711 | 780 | 775 | 948 | 1,062 | 1,168 | |
| | | 12.6% | 12.4% | 10.8% | 3.2% | 10.2% | 9.7% | -0.6% | 22.3% | 12.0% | 10.0% | 10.1% |
| Finance Insurance & Real Estate | 79 | 94 | 105 | 135 | 203 | 236 | 318 | 339 | 423 | 465 | 489 | |
| | | 19.0% | 11.7% | 28.6% | 50.4% | 16.2% | 34.9% | 6.5% | 24.9% | 10.0% | 5.0% | 21.8% |
| **All Other** | 664 | 685 | 888 | 892 | 1,019 | 1,092 | 968 | 1,188 | 1,137 | 1,194 | 1,254 | |
| | | 3.2% | 29.6% | 0.5% | 14.2% | 7.2% | -11.4% | 22.7% | -4.2% | 5.0% | 5.0% | 6.7% |
| **Grand Total Taxable Sales** | 14,774 | 15,998 | 17,313 | 19,341 | 21,527 | 23,609 | 25,844 | 26,828 | 28,645 | 30,329 | 32,288 | |
| | | 8.3% | 8.2% | 11.7% | 11.3% | 9.7% | 9.5% | 3.8% | 6.8% | 5.9% | 6.5% | 8.3% |

(e) = estimate
(f) = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission, Economic and Statistical Unit

**Table 38**
**Gross Taxable Sales by County**

| County | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999(e) | 2000(f) | Average Growth 1993-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaver | $30,298,695 | $34,626,306 | $36,412,579 | $41,936,668 | $45,761,964 | 54,028,444 | 57,267,000 | 62,649,000 | 12.3% |
| Box Elder | 248,357,092 | 270,086,492 | 255,311,338 | 313,399,510 | 341,801,574 | 378,656,784 | 401,456,000 | 401,729,000 | 8.8% |
| Cache | 539,899,911 | 592,265,682 | 643,424,439 | 700,827,166 | 738,962,198 | 815,747,488 | 870,486,000 | 937,740,000 | 8.6% |
| Carbon | 215,595,511 | 243,379,366 | 246,727,509 | 270,180,228 | 302,766,134 | 350,262,447 | 364,953,494 | 368,825,340 | 10.2% |
| Daggett | 7,613,965 | 16,367,912 | 8,026,924 | 9,433,030 | 8,931,045 | 10,152,206 | 9,136,000 | 9,109,000 | 5.9% |
| Davis | 1,471,114,865 | 1,628,953,240 | 1,792,686,798 | 1,948,114,497 | 2,082,404,482 | 2,333,000,552 | 2,521,358,000 | 2,710,298,000 | 9.7% |
| Duchesne | 89,830,818 | 91,128,287 | 92,152,625 | 103,539,767 | 138,833,857 | 148,993,949 | 106,362,000 | 107,296,000 | 10.6% |
| Emery | 52,994,187 | 68,117,764 | 59,567,320 | 63,933,988 | 85,273,673 | 108,296,650 | 88,793,000 | 96,894,000 | 15.4% |
| Garfield | 45,108,556 | 46,588,854 | 53,989,631 | 59,463,916 | 64,208,586 | 67,964,766 | 72,941,000 | 77,007,000 | 8.5% |
| Grand | 104,986,304 | 98,898,658 | 123,463,929 | 125,597,997 | 136,682,724 | 143,307,479 | 176,681,000 | 195,185,000 | 6.4% |
| Iron | 241,813,092 | 269,104,272 | 296,098,117 | 328,599,441 | 334,517,242 | 358,583,543 | 399,041,000 | 418,536,000 | 8.2% |
| Juab | 38,724,493 | 41,049,378 | 44,498,957 | 52,093,322 | 58,330,085 | 61,049,366 | 69,451,000 | 75,807,000 | 9.5% |
| Kane | 61,479,124 | 68,713,093 | 79,603,840 | 85,348,929 | 91,571,511 | 92,767,501 | 98,058,000 | 103,047,000 | 8.6% |
| Millard | 73,032,681 | 80,606,243 | 84,805,492 | 86,426,974 | 102,956,430 | 102,324,784 | 41,137,000 | 81,439,000 | 7.0% |
| Morgan | 25,957,057 | 28,204,835 | 32,975,103 | 36,673,879 | 34,597,815 | 43,190,274 | 47,223,000 | 45,046,000 | 10.7% |
| Piute | 3,086,021 | 4,153,237 | 5,737,337 | 5,549,494 | 4,647,900 | 5,197,828 | 5,010,000 | 5,084,000 | 11.0% |
| Rich | 10,923,445 | 11,515,077 | 10,252,664 | 10,848,221 | 12,425,163 | 14,599,275 | 16,782,400 | 14,639,000 | 6.0% |
| Salt Lake | 9,516,302,745 | 10,526,443,225 | 11,456,330,532 | 12,495,049,840 | 13,279,889,848 | 14,480,792,082 | 15,299,049,000 | 16,212,726,000 | 8.8% |
| San Juan | 64,729,156 | 65,840,801 | 73,747,605 | 83,951,301 | 79,420,183 | 102,358,862 | 99,726,000 | 105,604,000 | 9.6% |
| Sanpete | 75,576,973 | 84,773,473 | 93,422,662 | 101,273,513 | 109,374,363 | 117,860,224 | 125,734,000 | 134,036,000 | 9.3% |
| Sevier | 140,438,641 | 155,308,506 | 167,792,163 | 171,174,291 | 179,499,588 | 247,516,691 | 207,587,000 | 227,580,000 | 12.0% |
| Summit | 376,790,969 | 424,263,835 | 481,055,880 | 532,065,605 | 585,960,819 | 631,299,089 | 699,650,000 | 746,938,000 | 10.9% |
| Tooele | 162,867,836 | 189,412,717 | 204,822,816 | 229,458,354 | 247,597,886 | 282,754,708 | 326,143,000 | 363,445,000 | 11.7% |
| Uintah | 217,434,884 | 225,274,014 | 238,265,849 | 249,885,277 | 300,310,299 | 335,704,139 | 304,951,000 | 315,691,000 | 9.1% |
| Utah | 2,258,349,412 | 2,485,729,203 | 2,729,006,721 | 3,018,664,563 | 3,263,562,889 | 3,670,050,662 | 3,992,025,000 | 4,357,444,000 | 10.2% |
| Wasatch | 70,176,331 | 77,853,975 | 91,141,976 | 104,349,093 | 118,482,941 | 136,583,244 | 158,080,000 | 179,060,000 | 14.2% |
| Washington | 650,021,451 | 790,641,230 | 876,072,647 | 954,639,002 | 994,050,920 | 1,066,865,802 | 1,161,251,000 | 1,226,120,000 | 10.4% |
| Wayne | 13,069,519 | 14,979,670 | 17,293,540 | 17,770,582 | 18,566,025 | 22,689,627 | 25,074,000 | 24,755,000 | 11.7% |
| Weber | 1,556,831,699 | 1,716,143,480 | 1,871,898,257 | 2,039,495,130 | 2,151,273,281 | 2,264,121,035 | 2,390,762,000 | 2,500,940,000 | 7.8% |
| Subtotal | 18,363,405,433 | 20,350,422,825 | 22,166,585,250 | 24,239,743,578 | 25,912,661,425 | 28,446,719,501 | 30,136,167,894 | 32,104,669,340 | 9.1% |
| Out-of-State Use Tax | 977,667,517 | 1,176,245,745 | 1,442,191,794 | 1,604,193,876 | 916,001,490 | 200,035,296 | 192,834,025 | 183,192,324 | -27.2% |
| Grand Total | 19,341,072,950 | 21,526,668,570 | 23,608,777,044 | 25,843,937,454 | 26,828,662,915 | $28,646,754,797 | $30,329,001,920 | $32,287,861,664 | 8.2% |

(e) = estimate
(f) = forecast

Source: Utah State Tax Commission

# Tax Collections

## Overview

State government tax collections experienced a cumulative reduction for fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2001 of $1.053 billion. Nonetheless, an individual taxpayer may actually be paying more in taxes because non-state government taxes may have increased; and/or, an individual's income, spending, or property values may have increased resulting in higher taxes even at lower tax rates.

Slower economic growth in 1999 resulted in slower revenue growth. Combined state government General and School fund revenue grew by $131.3 million, from $3,059.5 million in fiscal year 1998 to $3,190.9 million in fiscal year 1999. Revenue growth should increase slightly in fiscal year 2000 – an increase of $147.0 million is projected based on stronger individual income and corporate tax collections.

State government tax collections experienced a net reduction of $188.5 million (on an annualized basis) due to statutory changes that occurred during the past six legislative sessions. The cumulative reduction in taxes authorized in these sessions for fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2001 is $1.143 billion. These tax collection changes do not, however, include tax increases due to income tax "bracket creep." Bracket creep has occurred in Utah since 1973 (the year in which the current brackets were established). Around $3.2 million per year is currently raised from income tax bracket creep. At this level, the cumulative effect from fiscal year 1995 to fiscal year 2001 is a tax increase of $89.6 million. Thus, the net reduction in state government taxes over this period will be $1.053 billion.

Nonetheless, an individual taxpayer may actually be paying more in taxes now than six years ago. This is because non-state government taxes may have increased; and/or, an individual's income, spending, or property values may have increased. More income or spending, or greater property values, can result in higher taxes even at lower tax rates. There were 576 taxing entities other than state government in Utah in 1999.

Combined state government General and School fund revenue growth slowed each of the last 4 years due to tax cuts over the past six years and slower economic growth in general. Revenue growth slowed from $247.1 million in fiscal year 1995 to $131.3 million in fiscal year 1999. Most of the revenue decrease in fiscal year 1999 was due to slower economic growth since no major tax cut occurred in fiscal year 1999. The size of the year-end General and School fund surplus also slowed from $60.2 million in fiscal year 1995 to $7.3 million in fiscal year 1999. For budgeting purposes, year-end surpluses are the beginning revenue balance for the start of the next fiscal year.

Income taxes were larger than sales taxes in fiscal year 1999 for the 2nd year in a row. Prior to fiscal year 1998, the sales tax made up the largest portion of state government's unrestricted revenues. This shift is largely due to stronger historic growth in sales tax-exempt services industries than in taxable goods industries; sales tax credits and exemptions; income tax bracket creep; and, the transfer of unrestricted general fund monies to restricted accounts.

## Outlook

Revenue growth should increase by $147.0 million in fiscal year 2000. Reasons for the improvement include stronger individual income and corporate tax collections. Corporate tax collections declined in fiscal year 1999, but are expected to rebound somewhat this year in fiscal year 2000 due to higher growth in profits. Income tax collections in fiscal year 1999 were also weak due to lower capital gains, and lower than normal growth in interest, dividend, and sole proprietor and partnership income. These income sources are expected to improve slightly in fiscal year 2000.

Still, fiscal year 2000 revenue growth of $147.0 million will be below the inflation, tax rate, and tax base-adjusted average for the last twenty years of $151.0 million. The expected below average tax collections in fiscal year 2000 are due to no tax rate increases, higher cigarette prices, and increased sales over the Internet. Growth in cigarette tax revenues will decrease due to lower consumption brought on by higher cigarette prices. Cigarette prices were increased 45 cents a package in November 1998 in order to pay for the $206 billion tobacco settlement between the states and tobacco companies. Prices were increased again by 22 cents in August 1999. The federal cigarette tax is also scheduled to increase by 10 cents to a total of 34 cents as of January 2000. A 10% price increase leads to a 4.2% decrease in consumption according to the American Lung Association.

Finally, sales tax revenues will grow slower due to an increase in Internet sales. Two surveys in 1999 showed that Utahn's have a very high percentage of computer usage. A Progressive Policy Institute survey placed Utah 4th in the nation with the adult population online at 46%. And, Scarborough Research found that 50% of Utah's adult population uses the Internet (for a ranking of 5th in the nation).

Forrester Research has estimated that sales over the Internet will increase by 1.5 times per year nationwide. Thus, sales tax losses in Utah of around $6 million in fiscal year 1999 due to Internet sales could grow to $9 million in fiscal year 2000. Losses should grow much larger in future years. These losses all assume that consumers will not comply with paying the State of Utah Use Tax.

## Annual Revenue Growth Changes

Historic tax collections, revenue growth, and surpluses are presented in tables and graphs with this chapter. Collections are also adjusted for inflation, tax rate and base changes, windfalls and payment accelerations, and transfers between revenue categories in order to determine the underlying trends in revenue collections when compared to general economic activity.

**1983.** General and School fund revenue growth in fiscal year 1983 decreased to only $4.6 million due to the calendar year 1982 national recession. Corporate income and severance taxes declined as corporate profits, oil prices and employment growth all declined. The surplus in fiscal year 1983 of $11.6 million exceeded the revenue growth due to budget cuts and the transfer of previously restricted funds.

**1984.** Revenue growth increased significantly in fiscal year 1984 to $229.2 million. This was due to tax increases and a one-time $61.5 million sales and severance tax acceleration of payments windfall. The sales tax rate increased from 4.0% to 4.625% in calendar year 1983. Corporate tax rates also increased in calendar year 1983 and calendar year 1984 from 4% to 5%.

**1986 and 1987.** Revenue growth declined to $32.1 million in fiscal year 1986 and $35.2 million in fiscal year 1987. Net out-migration, downsizing at Geneva and Kennecott, the completion of the Intermountain Power Project, and lower oil prices all contributed to a general slowdown in these years. And, although federal income tax reform in calendar year 1986 resulted in a windfall of over $100 million in fiscal year 1987, this was more than offset by decreases in severance taxes and flat sales tax collections.

**1988 and 1989.** Due to the fiscal year 1986/87 downturn, tax increases occurred in fiscal year 1988. The 100% deductibility of federal income taxes was repealed ($50 million) and sales and cigarette taxes were increased. Sales tax rates were raised ½ cent ($50 million) and cigarette taxes went up 11 cents ($10 million) per pack.

Revenue growth rebounded to $122.6 million in fiscal year 1988 and to $127.3 million in fiscal year 1989. Beginning in calendar year 1989 job growth rates in Utah exceeded those in California and the nation. Strong economic recovery, tax growth, and surpluses ($70.6 million in fiscal year 1989) prompted income tax rate reductions in fiscal years 1989 and 1990.

**1990 and 1991.** Income tax rates were reduced in July 1988 (the top rate was cut from 7.75% to 7.35%) and in September 1989 (the top rate was cut from 7.35% to 7.2%). The deductibility of federal taxes paid was also partially restored to 50%. Taxes were further reduced in fiscal year 1990 by decreasing the sales tax rate 7/64th's of a cent. Consequently, revenue growth retracted to around $84 million in both fiscal years 1990 and 1991.

**Recent Growth in Revenues.** Economic recovery improved each year from 1989 to 1994. Utah started to experience net in-migration in calendar year 1991 (it peaked in calendar year 1994 at 22,800). Employment also peaked in calendar year 1994 at 6.2%. And, personal income growth peaked in calendar year 1995 at 8.9%.

Consequently, General and School fund revenue growth peaked in fiscal year 1995 at $247.1 million. There was also a revenue surplus that year of $60.2 million. Corporate taxes increased 93% from fiscal year 1993 to fiscal year 1995 due to strong economic recovery and limits on loss carry-backs in fiscal year 1994 (which reduced corporate refunds). And, individual income capital gains grew 18% in fiscal year 1995.

Due to strong revenue growth, the sales tax rate was cut 1/8th% in fiscal year 1995; and, the top income tax rate was reduced from 7.2% to 7.0% as of January 1996. The unrestricted sales tax rate was reduced another 1/4th percent in fiscal year 1998 (1/8th percent transfer to water and transportation projects, and a 1/8th percent tax cut).

Net migration began to decline in calendar year 1995 and dropped to 2,000 in calendar year 1998. Employment growth also began to slow in calendar year 1995 and dropped to 3% in calendar year 1998. Personal income growth began to decline in calendar year 1996 and dropped to 6.3% in calendar year 1998.

This slower economic growth coupled with tax rate decreases resulted in declining revenue growth. Revenue growth dropped to $229.4 million in fiscal year 1996; $211.1 million in fiscal year 1997; $180.3 million in fiscal year 1998; and, then $131.3 million in fiscal year 1999 (despite a cigarette tax increase of 25 cents per pack in fiscal year 1998).

## Summary of Recent Tax Changes

State government tax and fee collections experienced a net reduction of $188.5 million (on an annualized basis) due to statutory changes that occurred during the past six legislative sessions. The cumulative reduction in taxes authorized in these sessions for fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2001 is $1.143 billion. These tax collection changes do not, however, include tax increases due to income tax "bracket creep." The most recent fiscal note estimate for indexing income taxes for inflation is $3.2 million (January 1999).

If $3.2 million per year is raised in each fiscal year from 1995 to 2001 due to income tax bracket creep, the cumulative effect over the 7 years will be a tax increase of $89.6 million. Thus, the net reduction in state government taxes over this period will be $1.053 billion. The state receives about $300 million per year that it would not receive had income tax brackets been indexed for inflation since 1973 (the year in which the current brackets were established). Tax increases due to "bracket creep" have been lessened in the 1990s due to lower inflation (than in the 1970s and 1980s) and because most taxpayers (62.3%) have "creeped" into the top income tax bracket.

Despite these state government tax savings of $1.053 billion, an individual taxpayer may actually be paying more in taxes now than six years ago. This is because local taxes may have increased; and/or, an individual's income, spending, or property values may have increased. More income or spending, or greater property values, can result in higher taxes even at lower tax rates. There were 576 taxing entities other than state government in Utah in 1999. These local governments (261), school districts (40), and special service districts (275) all have taxing authority.

**1994 Legislative Session Tax Changes.** Tax reductions of $18.8 million (in 1994 dollars) were enacted in the 1994 legislative session. The sales tax rate was reduced by 1/8th cent ($23.6 million in 1994 dollars), and the property tax residential exemption was raised from 29.5% to 32% while the minimum school program property tax rate was lowered from .004275 to .00422 ($8.5 million).

**1995 Legislative Session Tax Changes.** Another round of tax cuts during the 1995 general legislative session reduced taxes $141.9 million (in 1995 dollars). The largest tax reduction was a $150.1 million property tax cut. Property taxes were reduced $141.4 million by raising the residential exemption from 32% to 45% and by lowering the minimum school program rate from .00422 to .00264.

**1996 General and Special Legislative Session Tax Changes.** The basic state minimum school program property tax rate was reduced for the third time (in as many years) from .00264 to .002138 to accommodate another property tax cut ($30 million in 1996 dollars). Individual income taxes were decreased ($45 million); and the 1995 general session gross receipts tax increase on electric utilities was partially reversed through a gross receipts tax reduction ($4.8 million).

The November 1996 special legislative session modified the sales tax exemption for normal manufacturing operating replacements. The revenue loss from this exemption is estimated at $28.6 million for fiscal year 1999 (when it was fully implemented). The 1996 general session also reduced general fund sales tax collections by $36 million (1/8th cent) beginning in fiscal year 1998 (in 1998 dollars). This was done in order to earmark (redistribute) these taxes for water and local transportation projects. The earmarking was not a tax reduction since the 1/8th cent will be collected and deposited into a restricted account; however, the taxes are not available for general state appropriations.

**1997 Legislative Session Tax Changes.** Taxes, fines, and fees, were raised a net $89.7 million during the 1997 legislative session primarily to fund reconstruction of Interstate 15 and other roadways. The diesel and gasoline tax was increased 5 cents a gallon ($63.3 million in 1997 dollars); vehicle registration fees were increased ($16.5 million); a 2.5% tax on rental cars was implemented to pay for transportation corridors ($4.3 million); the diesel fuels tax collection point was changed from dealers to refineries ($10 million); and, cigarette taxes were increased 25 cents per pack ($21.8 million); Finally, sales taxes were reduced by 1/8th cent which partially offsets the tax and fee increases ($34.3 million in 1997 dollars).

**1998 Legislative Session Tax Changes.** The 1998 legislative session passed a 6.0% tax credit for qualified research activities conducted in the state, and a 6.0% individual or corporate income tax credit on the purchase price of machinery and equipment used primarily for research. This legislation carried a delayed fiscal impact in fiscal year 2000. The reduction to the Uniform School Fund that year is expected to be $5.2 million.

**1999 Legislative Session Tax Changes.** Major tax changes in the 1999 legislative session included the restoration of the manufacturing exemption to 100%, and the earmarking of all School Land Permanent Fund interest and dividends earnings to local school districts. The 1998 Session had previously reduced the manufacturing exemption to 80%. The cost of the 100% restoration is $5.6 million in fiscal year 2000. The loss of unrestricted revenue to the School fund from restricting the use of interest and dividends earnings is $4.8 million in fiscal year 2001.

**Major Bills from the 1999 Legislative Session**
**Senate Bills:**
<u>S.B. 8 Research Tax Credits Modifications</u>- Nielson, H.–Requires that equipment be used at least 1 year to qualify for the research tax credit. Also, allows new company method for computing eligible research activities above a base period if research expenditure data for 1984-1986 as required by federal law is unavailable. Estimated loss of revenue is $150,000 in fiscal year 2000.

<u>S.B. 62 Individual Income Tax Credit for At-Home Parents</u>- Muhlestein, R.–Gives a $100 income tax credit for stay-at-home parents with adjusted gross income of less than $50,000 and children less than 12 months old as of the last day of the taxable year for which the credit is claimed. Delayed revenue impact with an estimated loss of revenue in fiscal year 2001 of $500,000.

<u>S.B. 69 Manufacturing Sales and Use Tax Exemption</u>- Stephenson, H.–Reinstates the manufacturing sales tax exemption on replacement parts at 100% (from 80%). There are potentially 3,146 firms who could benefit from the exemption depending upon their eligible equipment purchases. Estimated loss of revenue is $5,600,000.

<u>S.B. 76 Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Pollution Control Facilities</u>-Valentine, J.–Reauthorizes firms utilizing pollution control equipment to continue to be eligible for the exemption for an additional five years. The average benefit per taxpayer is dependent on the types of equipment purchased in a given year. Estimated loss of revenue is $6,000,000.

<u>S.B. 79 Sales Tax Exemption for Manufactured Homes</u>- Hillyard, L. – Fifty five percent of the value of manufactured homes is taxed (about the same percentage as building materials taxed on construction of a regular home). This bill repeals the sunset date for the sales tax exemption for manufactured homes. Delayed revenue impact with an estimated loss of revenue in fiscal year 2001 of $1,000,000.

<u>S.B. 132 Aviation Fuel Tax Amendments</u>- Hillyard, L.–Increases revenues for small airports. Increases aviation fuel taxes for non-commercial uses by 2-cents in fiscal year 2000, 2-cents in fiscal year 2001, and 1-cent in fiscal year 2002 (currently at 4-cents). Phases out the point of collection distribution at Salt Lake International and reallocates these monies to the state fund. Estimated increase in revenues is $786,000 in fiscal year 2000 and $1,599,000 in fiscal year 2001.

**House Bills:**
<u>H.B 25 Income Tax Deduction for Health Care Insurance</u>- Styler, M.–Increases income tax deduction for amounts paid for health care insurance from 60% to 100% of amounts not deducted from federal taxes. Helps individuals who must purchase their own insurance. The average benefit to taxpayers that are eligible to take the deduction would be savings of approximately $115. Delayed revenue impact with an estimated loss of revenue of $1,770,000 in fiscal year 2001.

<u>H.B. 181 Certified Tax Rate Notice Amendments</u>- Tyler, A.–Requires additional information on “Notice of Proposed Tax Increase” advertisement that would indicate the percentage of increase as well as the increase in dollar amount per year and per month on an average residence. Truth in Taxation notice now will show the percent change in property taxes on an individual property as opposed to the percent change in total revenues collected. Excludes increases in tax collections due to new growth from the formula used to calculate the percent change in property taxes. No fiscal impact.

<u>H.B. 268 Truth in Taxation–Judgement Levy</u>- Short, R.–Provides that judgment levies are subject to truth-in-taxation. The bill also states that a judgment levy may not be imposed unless the taxing entity advertises its intention to impose a judgment levy and holds a public hearing on the issue, and indicates when the hearing must be held. No fiscal impact.

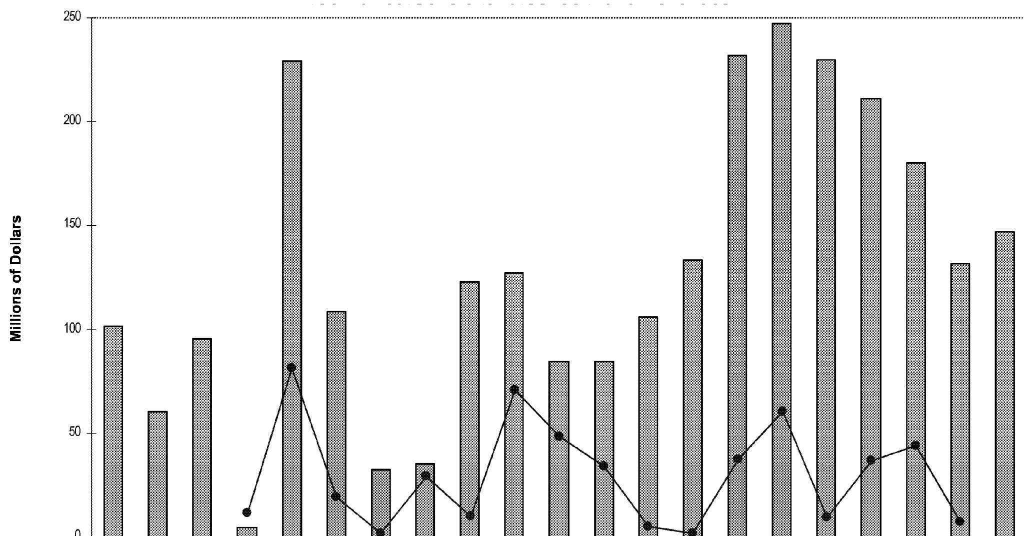
<u>H.B. 275 Property Tax Exemption for Disabled Veterans</u>- Tanner, J.–Expands the property tax exemption for disabled veterans from the first $82,500 of taxable value of a residence to the first $82,500 of taxable value of a residence (other than a rented dwelling), tangible personal property, or a combination of both. Helps 100% disabled veterans and their surviving spouses. In addition, it gives the exemption to unremarried surviving spouses of 100% disabled veterans. Minimal cost.

<u>H.B. 350 Use of Interest on State School Fund</u>- Brown, M. – Earmarks all School Land Permanent Fund interest and dividends earnings to local school districts. Creates a School Land Trust Program for each public school to improve educational excellence. Each district will have a committee to determine how to use the funds. Delayed impact with an estimated earmarking of Uniform School Fund revenue in fiscal year 2001 of $4.8 million.

H.B. 366 Sales and Use Tax Diversions- Ure, D.–Increases fiscal year 2000 revenue to local governments by moving up the termination date of local governments contribution. Establishes the Airport to University of Utah Light Rail Restricted Account to be funded by Salt Lake City's 1/64th percent sales tax rate. Gives to local governments, except Salt Lake City, the 1/64 percent sales tax rate (that they are paying into the Olympics fund) as of July 1, 1999. As of August 30,1999, funds in excess of $59 million are to be distributed to local governments. No fiscal impact.

H.B. 396 Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Steel Mills- Throckmorton, M.–This bill includes replacement parts not already covered by the existing manufacturing exemption. Removes the sales tax from business inputs (steel refractory bricks). It reinstates a sales tax exemption previously given to steel manufacturers for replacement parts. Estimated loss of revenue is $617,500 in fiscal year 2000. ✻

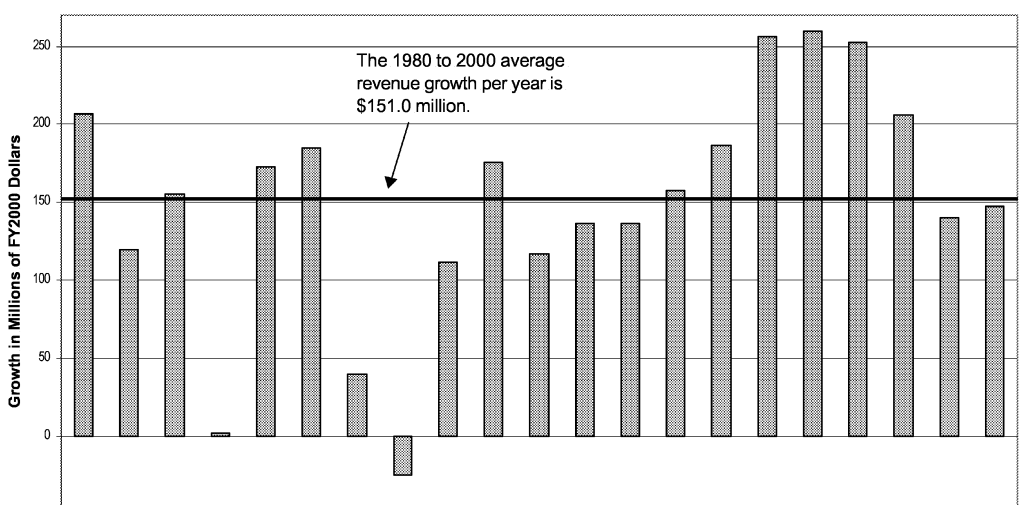
**Figure 28**
**Actual Revenue Growth and Surpluses for Combined General and School Revenues**




| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Growth | 101.3 | 60.1 | 95.7 | 4.6 | 229.2 | 108.5 | 32.1 | 35.2 | 122.6 | 127.3 | 84.3 | 84.2 | 106.1 | 133.1 | 231.9 | 247.1 | 229.4 | 211.1 | 180.3 | 131.3 | 147.0 |
| Surplus | NA | NA | NA | 11.6 | 81.4 | 18.9 | 1.8 | 29.2 | 9.7 | 70.6 | 48.4 | 34.0 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 37.4 | 60.2 | 9.1 | 36.7 | 43.9 | 7.3 | NA |

Fiscal Years

**Figure 29**
**Inflation, Windfall, Rate and Base-Adjusted Revenue Growth in Combined General and School Fund Revenues**




| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000e |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Growth | 206.8 | 119.9 | 155.4 | 2.1 | 172.8 | 184.9 | 40.1 | -24.8 | 112.1 | 175.7 | 117.1 | 136.4 | 136.4 | 157.8 | 186.8 | 256.2 | 259.9 | 252.4 | 206.2 | 140.5 | 147.0 |

Fiscal Years

## Table 39
## State Tax and Fee Changes from the 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997,1998 and 1999 Regular and Special Legislative Sessions (A) (B)

| Bill Number and Effective Year | Bill Subject | Tax & Fee Changes | Cumulative to FY2000 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FY 1995** | | | |
| H.B. 145 (1994 Session) | Sales Tax Exemption - Replacement Parts for Steel Mills | ($516,700) | |
| H.B. 162 (1994 Session) | Sales Tax - Repeal of Flood Tax Authorization | (23,600,000) | |
| H.B. 205 (1994 Session) | Tax Credit for Low-Income Housing | (226,600) | |
| Various Bills (1994 Session) | Sales Tax Exemptions Repealed | 10,713,500 | |
| S.B. 9 (1994 Session) | Property Tax Rate & Residence Exemption Changes | (8,500,000) | |
| S.B. 191 (1994 Session) | Treatment of Admission and User Fees | 3,290,000 | |
| | **Subtotal FY 1995** | **($18,839,800)** | **($131,878,600)** |
| **FY 1996** | | | |
| Various Bills (1995 Session) | Sales Tax Exemptions Authorized | ($3,613,000) | |
| S.B. 254 (1995 Session) | Gross Receipts Taxes | 9,400,000 | |
| S.B. 56 and 254 (1995 Session) | Property Taxes (1) | (141,440,833) | |
| S.B. 56 and 254 (1995 Session) | Income Taxes (1) | 4,500,000 | |
| | **Subtotal FY 1996** | **($131,153,833)** | **(786,922,998)** |
| **FY 1997** | | | |
| S.B. 56 and 254 (1995 Session) | Property Taxes (Restricted to New Growth, 1995 Session) (1) | ($8,703,800) | |
| H.B. 274 (1995 Session) | Additional Sales Tax on Construction Projects (1995 Session) | (2,000,000) | |
| H.B. 58 (1996 Regular Session) | Driving Under the Influence -- Repeat Offenders (2) | 258,000 | |
| Various Bills (1996 Session) | Reinstate Sales Tax Exemptions | (1,188,300) | |
| H.B. 349 (1996 Regular Session) | Gross Receipts Taxes - Modifications (3) | (4,750,000) | |
| H.B. 404 (1996 Regular Session) | Income Tax - Health Care Insurance Deduction (4) | (4,000,000) | |
| H.B. 405 (1996 Regular Session) | Minimum School Program Act (Property Taxes) | (30,000,000) | |
| H.B. 405 (1996 Regular Session) | Income Taxes (1) | 1,500,000 | |
| H.B. 1003 (1996 April Session) | College Savings Incentive Program (Tax Deduction, 1996 April Session) | (120,000) | |
| H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session) | Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) (5) | ($8,700,000) | |
| S.B. 102 (1996 Regular Session) | Income Tax - Adoption Expenses Deduction | (140,000) | |
| S.B. 195 (1996 Regular Session) | Income Tax - Credit for Disabled Education Costs | (750,000) | |
| S.B. 237 (1996 Regular Session) | Income Tax Rate Reductions (6) | (41,000,000) | |
| S.B. 275 (1996 Regular Session) | Sales Tax - Ski Exemption (7) | (338,000) | |
| H.B. 27 (1997 Session) | Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation (8) | $462,000 | |
| | **Subtotal FY 1997** | **($99,470,100)** | **($497,350,500)** |
| **FY 1998** | | | |
| S.B. 239 (1996 Regular Session) | Tax Credits for Rural Economic Resettlement Zones (Tax Credits) | ($275,000) | |
| H.B. 1003 (1996 April Session) | Additional College Savings Incentive Program (Tax Deduction, 1996 April Session) | (120,000) | |
| H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session) | Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) ( | (8,700,000) | |
| Various Bills (1997 Session) | Sales Tax Exemptions | (172,900) | |
| S.B. 161 (1997 Session) | Motor Vehicle Compliance With Insurance, Registration, And Sales Tax Requirements | 870,000 | |
| S.B. 252 (1997 Session) | Collection of Fuel Tax (9) | 10,000,000 | |
| S.B. 253 (1997 Session) | Fuels Taxes, and Repeal of Environmental Surcharge on Petroleum (10) | 63,250,000 | |
| S.B. 253 (1997 Session) | Sales Tax Reduction (10) | (34,300,000) | |
| H.B. 27 (1997 Session) | Cigarettes Tax Increase and Regulation (8) | 21,800,000 | |
| H.B. 111 (1997 Session) | Transportation Corridor Funding (11) | 4,300,000 | |
| H.B. 225 (1997 Session) | Assessment on Workers' Compensation (12) | 6,100,000 | |
| H.B. 359 (1997 Session) | Endangered Species Mitigation Fund (13) | 400,000 | |
| H.B. 414 (1997 Session) | Registration Fee on Vehicles (14) | 16,500,000 | |
| | **Subtotals FY 1998** | **$79,652,100** | **$318,608,400** |
| **FY 1999** | | | |
| H.B. 3001 (1996 November Session) | Additional Sales Tax - Manufacturing Exemption Modifications (1996 November Session) ( | ($11,200,000) | |
| Various Bills (1997 Session) | Additional Sales Tax Exemptions (1997 Session) | (142,800) | |
| S.B. 252 (1997 Session) | Additional Collection of Fuel Tax | 300,000 | |
| H.B. 154 (1997 Session) | Property Tax Circuit Breaker | (215,000) | |
| H.B. 414 (1997 Session) | Additional Registration Fee on Vehicles | 495,000 | |
| S.B. 6 (1998 Session) | Enforcement and Penalties of Uninsured Motor Vehicle Violations | 198,000 | |
| S.B. 34 (1998 Session) | Sales Tax Exemption for Higher Education Athletic Events (15) | (402,000) | |
| S.B. 39 (1998 Session) | Penalties for Sale of Tobacco to Youth | 135,000 | |
| | **Subtotals FY 1999** | **($10,831,800)** | **($32,495,400)** |
| **FY 2000** | | | |
| H.B. 58 (1998 Session) | Oil and Gas Severance Tax Amendments (16) | ($900,000) | |
| S.B. 47 (1998 Session) | Research Tax Credit (17) | (3,200,000) | |
| S.B. 185 (1998 Session) | Sales and Use Tax Exemption Amendments and Study (18) | 5,600,000 | |
| S.B. 220 (1998 Session) | Research and Development Credit for Machinery and Equipment (19) | (2,000,000) | |
| H.B. 73 (1999 Session) | Leaving the Scene of an Accident | 172,600 | |
| H.B. 396 (1999 Session) | Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Steel Mills | (617,500) | |
| S.B. 19 (1999 Session) | Sales and Use Tax Exemption for Hearing Aids and Accessories | (311,000) | |
| S.B. 54 (1999 Session) | Emergency Medical Services Systems Act | (125,000) | |
| S.B. 69 (1999 Session) | Manufacturing Sales and Use Tax Exemption (20) | (5,600,000) | |
| S.B. 150 (1999 Session) | Utilitites in Highway Rights-of-Way (21) | 1,600,000 | |
| | **Subtotals FY 2000** | **($5,380,900)** | **($10,761,800)** |
| **FY 2001** | | | |
| H.B. 25 (1999 Session) | Income Tax Deduction for Health Care Insurance (22) | ($1,770,000) | |
| S.B. 9 (1999 Session) | Long Term Care Amendments | (175,000) | |
| S.B. 62 (1999 Session) | Individual Income Tax Credits for At-Home Parents | ($500,000) | |
| | **Subtotals FY 2001** | **($2,445,000)** | **($2,445,000)** |
| **Grand Total for Taxes and Fees FY 1995 to FY 2001 (A)(B)(C)** | | **($188,469,333)** | **($1,143,245,898)** |

*See next page for footnotes

FOOTNOTES:
(A) This table is not adjusted for tax increases due to income tax "bracket creep." The most recent fiscal note estimate for indexing income taxes for inflation is $3.2 million (January 1999). If $3.2 million per year is raised in each fiscal year 1995 to 2001 from ncome tax bracket creep, the cumulative effect over the 7 years wiil be a tax increase of $89.6 million. The state currently receives about $300 million per year that it would not receive had income tax brackets been indexed for inflation since 1973 (the year in which the current brackets were established. Tax increases due to "bracket creep" have been lessened in the 1990's due to lower inflation (than in the 1970's and 1980's) and because most taxpayers (62.3 percent) have "creeped" into the top income tax bracket.
B) This table is not adjusted for inflation. Only fiscal notes for state tax and fee increases or decreases greater than or equal to $100,000 are listed. Changes in local taxes are excluded. Extentions of exiting laws are excluded. For example, SB76 (1999 Session) extended the sales tax exemption for pollution equipment at a cost of $6,000,000; and, S.B. 79 (1999 Sesssion) extended the sales tax exemption for manufactured homes at a cost of $1,000,000.
(C) This table does NOT include shifts within the total state budget due to earmarking or other diversions. For example, H.B. 393 (1996 Session) reduces General Fund sales tax revenues by $36 million beginning in FY1998 in order to earmark sales taxes to local water and local transportation projects; but, total budget sales taxes were not reduced by this bill. H.B. 413 (Sales Tax Revenues to Transportation Funding, 1997 Session) diverts $4,200,000 in FY 2001 in sales tax revenues currently earmarked for the Olympics to roads. Finally, H.B. 350 (1999 Session) diverts $4,800,000 in School Land Permanent Fund interest from the Uniform School Fund to local school districts.
(1) In 1995 the Legislature and Tax Commission increased the residential exemption from 32% to 45%, decreased the basic school rate from .00422 to .00264, and reduced the state assessing and collecting rate from .0003 to .000281. The 1995 Legislature also restricted the growth in taxable valuations to new growth only, effective in fiscal year 1997. In 1996 the Legislature further ordered the Tax Commission to reduce the basic school rate to a level sufficient to generate a $30 million tax cut.Income tax collections will increase due to lower property tax deductions on income tax forms.
(2) Increased fines and surcharges.
(3) Effective January 1, 1996, reduced gross receipts tax rates 53 percent to benefit electric utilities.
(4) Effective January 1, 1996, allows 60 percent of health care insurance, not already deductible against federal taxes, to be deducted against state taxes owed.
(5) As of July 1996 (FY97) 30% of the exemption is allowed, as of July 1997 60% is allowed, and as of July 1998 100% is allowed. The original fiscal note for FY99 was $28.6 million. The Tax Commission subsequently ruled that parts (in addition to equipment ) were eligible for the exemption which raised the fiscal note for FY99 to $71.3 million. In November 1996 a special session of the legislature meet to modify the law in order to restore the fiscal note to $28.6 million in FY99.
(6) Reduced effective income tax rates as of January 1, 1996. Reduced top rate from 7.2 percent to 7.0 percent on taxable incomes over $7,500. The minimum income tax rate will be reduced from 2.55% to 2.3%.
(7) This is a consensus estimate. The Fiscal Analyst's estimate is $65,000.
(8) Increases the cigarette tax 25 cents per pack. FY1997 fiscal impact is from stocking up of inventories in order to partially avoid the July 1, 1997 tax increase.
(9) Changes the point of collection for the diesel fuels tax from dealers to refineries.
(10) Raises the diesel and gasoline tax 5 cents a gallon and reduces the sales tax by 1/8th cent. Enactment of this bill will generate $63,250,000 in increased revenue to the Transportation Fund due to the increase in the diesel and gas tax and the ½ cent diversion from underground storage tanks to highways. There will be a decrease in General Fund sales taxes of $34,300,000. The net tax change from this bill is $28,950,000.
(11) Implements a 2.5 percent tax on rental cars to pay for transportation corridors.
(12) Permits the Department of Workforce Services to impose an assessment related to the Employers' Reinsurance Fund.
(13) Creates an Endangered Species Mitigation Fund and imposes a royalty tax on brine shrimp harvesting.
(14) Increases the vehicle registration fee by $10 and trucking fees by about 10 percent. This restricted money goes into the Centennial Highway Trust Fund.
(15) Amounts paid for admission to an athletic event at an institution of higher education that is subject to the provisions of Title IX are exempt from sales and use tax.
(16) Extends the repeal date for a tax credit for workover credits and recompletions of oil wells.
(17) Gives a 6% tax credit for qualified research activities conducted in the state.
(18) Reduces the sales tax exemption for machinery and equipment from 100% in FY1999 to 80% in FY2000. After July 1, 1999, vendors shall collect sales tax on 20% of the sales price of normal operating replacements.
(19) Gives a 6% individual or corporate income tax credit on the purchase price of machinery, equipment or both.
(20) Reinstates the manufacturing sales tax exemption on replacement parts at 100%. S.B. 185 (1998 Session) had previously reduced this exemption to 80%.
(21) Permit fees and compensation paid into the Transportation Fund for access to rights-of-way on Interstate Highways by telecommunication companies.
(22) Increases income tax deduction for amounts paid for health care insurance from 60% to 100% of amounts not deducted from federal taxes.

## Table 40
## Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Millions of Current Dollars): FY 1980 to FY2000

| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000(e) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General Fund (GF)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales and Use Tax | 320.5 | 347.4 | 385.4 | 389.5 | 526.2 | 555.4 | 558.6 | 559.0 | 617.6 | 667.4 | 707.4 | 740.3 | 802.4 | 881.9 | 978.2 | 1,055.1 | 1,162.5 | 1,252.1 | 1,251.8 | 1,316.4 | 1,366.0 |
| Liquor Profits | 15.1 | 17.6 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 19.5 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 16.6 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 20.1 | 22.2 | 24.3 | 26.3 | 26.9 | 27.6 |
| Insurance Premiums | 14.7 | 15.8 | 21.5 | 18.0 | 20.0 | 22.3 | 26.1 | 27.8 | 28.2 | 26.4 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 30.2 | 34.0 | 38.2 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 43.1 | 44.6 | 47.7 | 50.1 |
| Beer, Cigarette, and Tobac | 12.4 | 13.5 | 14.1 | 16.2 | 20.0 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 24.0 | 29.2 | 30.7 | 30.2 | 31.0 | 34.6 | 34.3 | 36.4 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 41.2 | 53.2 | 60.0 | 55.0 |
| Severance Taxes | 10.6 | 15.3 | 23.3 | 19.4 | 36.2 | 46.9 | 43.8 | 21.5 | 29.2 | 28.1 | 30.1 | 31.0 | 18.2 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 21.4 | 20.4 | 23.8 | 23.0 | 13.1 | 15.3 |
| Inheritance Tax | 1.7 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 9.8 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 25.0 | 8.3 | 10.3 | 25.4 | 8.2 | 9.5 |
| Investment Income | 22.4 | 14.7 | 21.5 | 11.3 | 11.2 | 14.4 | 12.0 | 3.8 | 10.7 | 19.2 | 17.9 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 12.3 | 16.8 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 15.0 | 13.0 |
| Other | 9.0 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 23.0 | 23.4 | 22.2 | 24.7 | 26.5 | 27.4 | 32.6 | 33.9 | 27.7 | 26.0 | 30.0 | 32.9 | 37.2 | 34.9 | 40.8 | 38.3 | 41.2 |
| Circuit Breaker Credits | (2.9) | (2.4) | (2.5) | (2.3) | (1.8) | (2.2) | (1.5) | (1.2) | (1.2) | (1.4) | (3.4) | (3.5) | (4.1) | (4.2) | (4.5) | (4.7) | (4.6) | (4.4) | (4.5) | (5.3) | (4.5) |
| **Subtotal GF** | 403.4 | 437.2 | 499.3 | 487.0 | 657.4 | 705.1 | 706.0 | 679.1 | 759.6 | 823.7 | 869.1 | 894.0 | 936.5 | 1,021.4 | 1,129.7 | 1,240.6 | 1,340.6 | 1,441.6 | 1,476.2 | 1,520.4 | 1,573.2 |
| **School Fund (SF)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Individual Income Tax | 265.3 | 294.9 | 331.1 | 348.0 | 390.9 | 435.5 | 454.3 | 533.3 | 569.9 | 615.6 | 647.6 | 717.6 | 784.4 | 842.3 | 925.3 | 1,026.9 | 1,139.1 | 1,237.3 | 1,377.5 | 1,464.0 | 1,560.0 |
| Corporate Franchise Tax | 40.4 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 33.8 | 53.2 | 65.9 | 84.0 | 68.9 | 78.8 | 93.0 | 99.7 | 87.8 | 80.9 | 79.5 | 121.1 | 153.5 | 168.4 | 182.9 | 189.1 | 184.2 | 187.0 |
| School Land Income | 10.7 | 14.4 | 18.9 | 30.4 | 19.0 | 18.4 | 11.2 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Permanent Fund Interest | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 6.8 | 4.0 |
| Gross Receipts Tax | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.7 |
| Federal Revenue Sharing | 14.0 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | (2.3) | 5.6 | 9.8 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 13.7 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 16.4 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 6.0 |
| **Subtotal SF** | 333.2 | 359.5 | 393.0 | 409.9 | 468.7 | 529.6 | 560.8 | 623.0 | 665.1 | 728.3 | 767.2 | 826.5 | 890.0 | 938.2 | 1,061.8 | 1,198.0 | 1,327.5 | 1,437.6 | 1,583.3 | 1,670.5 | 1,764.7 |
| **Transportation Fund (TF)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Fuel Tax | 60.5 | 56.5 | 67.7 | 68.7 | 69.0 | 89.3 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 129.4 | 131.2 | 132.5 | 131.1 | 136.4 | 141.3 | 150.4 | 155.5 | 163.2 | 168.4 | 217.7 | 224.7 | 238.0 |
| Special Fuel Tax | 10.5 | 10.1 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 14.4 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 27.6 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 36.8 | 33.4 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 40.7 | 43.7 | 46.2 | 72.4 | 73.7 | 76.0 |
| Other | 18.9 | 20.1 | 21.1 | 30.8 | 33.1 | 33.8 | 34.7 | 34.8 | 35.5 | 36.9 | 38.7 | 39.6 | 44.6 | 47.3 | 49.6 | 52.6 | 54.3 | 52.6 | 54.8 | 58.5 | 60.0 |
| **Subtotal TF** | 89.8 | 86.8 | 101.5 | 112.2 | 116.5 | 140.9 | 146.2 | 155.4 | 192.4 | 197.4 | 200.3 | 207.4 | 214.3 | 224.2 | 236.2 | 248.7 | 261.2 | 267.3 | 344.9 | 356.9 | 374.0 |
| Mineral Lease Payments | 14.9 | 18.2 | 26.9 | 36.2 | 37.5 | 34.2 | 32.6 | 22.4 | 28.8 | 50.8 | 34.9 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 30.3 | 33.3 | 29.1 | 34.7 | 34.1 | 33.5 | 31.5 | 31.0 |
| **TOTAL** | 841.3 | 901.6 | 1,020.7 | 1,045.2 | 1,280.1 | 1,409.8 | 1,445.6 | 1,479.9 | 1,645.9 | 1,800.2 | 1,871.4 | 1,960.3 | 2,073.4 | 2,214.1 | 2,461.0 | 2,716.4 | 2,964.0 | 3,180.6 | 3,437.9 | 3,579.2 | 3,742.9 |

(e) = estimate

Source: Comprehensive Annual Reports, Division of Finance; Utah State Tax Commission Annual Reports; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

**Table 41**
**Cash Collection Unrestricted Revenues (Current Dollars Percent Change): FY 1980 to FY2000**

| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000(e) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **General Fund (GF)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sales and Use Tax | na | 8.4 | 10.9 | 1.1 | 35.1 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 10.5 | 8.1 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 10.2 | 7.7 | -0.0 | 5.2 | 3.8 |
| Liquor Profits | na | 16.9 | 8.9 | -0.8 | 2.5 | -3.1 | 0.7 | -9.6 | -7.3 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 5.8 | -5.5 | 9.3 | -1.3 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Insurance Premiums | na | 7.2 | 36.2 | -16.2 | 11.0 | 11.4 | 17.1 | 6.5 | 1.7 | -6.4 | 13.7 | -7.2 | 8.4 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 7.3 | -2.0 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 7.1 | 5.0 |
| Beer, Cigarette, and Tobacco | na | 8.6 | 4.3 | 15.1 | 23.1 | 6.6 | -1.2 | 14.0 | 21.6 | 5.3 | -1.8 | 2.7 | 11.5 | -0.9 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 29.2 | 12.8 | -8.4 |
| Severance Taxes | na | 45.2 | 51.9 | -16.6 | 86.5 | 29.4 | -6.6 | -50.8 | 35.3 | -3.5 | 7.0 | 3.1 | -41.5 | 6.1 | -2.0 | 13.4 | -4.9 | 16.8 | -3.2 | -43.3 | 17.2 |
| Inheritance Tax | na | 20.7 | 120.6 | -56.2 | 57.9 | 53.3 | -1.3 | -50.9 | 48.5 | 183.6 | -22.3 | -36.6 | -17.4 | 91.9 | 7.4 | 204.8 | -66.6 | 23.5 | 147.2 | -67.6 | 15.3 |
| Investment Income | na | -34.1 | 45.7 | -47.6 | -0.4 | 28.2 | -16.3 | -68.1 | 178.6 | 80.0 | -7.0 | -38.8 | -36.1 | -37.8 | 46.2 | 93.4 | 36.5 | -2.8 | -3.6 | -4.5 | -13.5 |
| Other | na | 46.0 | -5.5 | 12.3 | 65.5 | 1.6 | -5.0 | 11.0 | 7.2 | 3.7 | 18.8 | 4.2 | -18.4 | -6.0 | 15.3 | 9.6 | 12.9 | -6.1 | 16.8 | -6.1 | 7.6 |
| Circuit Breaker Credits | na | -17.7 | 5.6 | -6.7 | -22.0 | 21.3 | -32.9 | -16.4 | -7.2 | 21.2 | 140.9 | 4.5 | 15.8 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 5.7 | -1.7 | -4.4 | 1.8 | 17.0 | -14.9 |
| **Subtotal GF** | na | 8.4 | 14.2 | -2.5 | 35.0 | 7.3 | 0.1 | -3.8 | 11.9 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| **School Fund (SF)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Individual Income Tax | na | 11.2 | 12.3 | 5.1 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 4.3 | 17.4 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 10.8 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 10.9 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| Corporate Franchise Tax | na | 0.7 | 0.6 | -17.4 | 57.6 | 23.8 | 27.5 | -18.0 | 14.4 | 18.0 | 7.2 | -12.0 | -7.8 | -1.8 | 52.3 | 26.8 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 3.4 | -2.6 | 1.5 |
| School Land Income | na | 34.6 | 30.6 | 61.4 | -37.6 | -3.0 | -39.0 | -29.3 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| Permanent Fund Interest | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 49.9 | 45.8 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 37.5 | -32.0 | 10.9 | -35.5 | 9.8 | -29.4 | 178.0 | -41.1 |
| Gross Receipts Tax | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | 782.0 | -37.4 | 48.3 | -11.7 | -2.9 | 25.9 | -8.4 | 6.3 | 90.3 | 8.6 | -20.8 | 10.3 | -2.9 |
| Federal Revenue Sharing | na | -50.2 | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na | na |
| **Other** | na | -8.8 | -15.2 | -208.2 | -348.3 | 73.9 | 15.2 | 9.7 | -20.2 | 39.6 | -18.6 | 15.1 | 27.1 | -66.4 | 25.9 | 20.7 | 1.3 | -42.7 | 45.9 | 7.1 | -20.8 |
| **Subtotal SF** | na | 7.9 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 14.4 | 13.0 | 5.9 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 9.5 | 5.3 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 10.8 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| **Transportation Fund (TF)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Fuel Tax | na | -6.5 | 19.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 29.5 | 3.2 | 8.5 | 29.4 | 1.4 | 1.0 | -1.1 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 29.3 | 3.2 | 5.9 |
| Special Fuel Tax | na | -3.5 | 25.4 | -0.3 | 14.3 | 23.1 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 33.6 | 6.4 | -0.7 | 26.4 | -9.2 | 6.5 | 1.8 | 12.3 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 56.7 | 1.8 | 3.1 |
| Other | na | 6.7 | 4.7 | 46.3 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 3.8 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 12.7 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 3.1 | -3.0 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 2.6 |
| **Subtotal TF** | na | -3.4 | 17.0 | 10.5 | 3.9 | 21.0 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 23.8 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 29.0 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Mineral Lease Payments | na | 21.6 | 48.1 | 34.5 | 3.6 | -8.7 | -4.7 | -31.3 | 28.8 | 76.2 | -31.2 | -7.3 | 0.5 | -6.9 | 10.1 | -12.8 | 19.5 | -1.8 | -1.8 | -6.1 | -1.4 |
| **TOTAL** | na | 7.2 | 13.2 | 2.4 | 22.5 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 11.2 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 4.1 | 4.6 |
| Average Annual Growth Rates | na | 7.2 | 10.1 | 7.5 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.7 |

Source: Comprehensive Annual Reports, Division of Finance; Utah State Tax Commission Annual Reports; Governor's Office of Planning and Budget

# International Merchandise Exports

## Overview

Because East Asia has not fully recovered from economic recession, Utah's exports will not show significant growth during 1999. From 1995 through 1999, Utah's exports remained constant around $3.6 billion. If the Asian economies were as strong today as they were in the early 1990s, Utah's exports would likely be well over $4.0 billion. Since 1995, the share of Utah's exports to Asia (mostly coal, copper, equipment, and chemicals) has fallen from about 40% to under 25% for the first three quarters of 1999. Over the long term, continued World Trade Organization talks and economic globalization will spur both trade and growth. In the short term, however, Utah's exports will not be a force for growth.

## 1999 Summary

**Value of Utah's Merchandise Exports.** Utah ranked 34th among the states in the value of merchandise exports during the first three quarters of 1999. Relative to the first three quarters of 1998, exports have increased for 34 states. For the nation as a whole, year to date exports in 1999 are up 0.7% compared to 1998. While Utah's $2.6 billion in exports year to date in 1999 are up a healthy 4.5% relative to 1998, Utah's exports are still less than 4% of California's $77.8 billion. As the leading state, California accounted for almost one-sixth of the nation's $505.8 billion year to date exports during 1999. With $64.9 billion in exports, 2nd place Texas is not that far behind California, but at $29.7 billion, 3rd place New York has less than half California's exports. Though small relative to the leading states, Utah still has twenty times the merchandise exports of the Virgin Islands, which rank last.

Although the merchandise export data prior to 1996 are not strictly comparable with the data after 1996, Utah has become more integrated into the world economy since 1988, when the data first became available. Between 1988 and 1999, Utah's merchandise exports increased from $943 million to $3.5 billion, or more than 270%. Over this same period, Utah's gross state product (GSP), which is the broadest measure of economic activity, increased from $27.0 billion to $69.7 billion, or 153%. Thus, merchandise exports have increased from 3.4% of GSP in 1988 to 5.2% in 1999.

**Utah's Merchandise Exports by Industry.** During the first three quarters of 1999, exports of primary metal products (copper and steel) were $853.9 million, or almost one-third of the total. Other major export products include transportation equipment ($394.5 million, or 15.1%), electronic machinery ($299.6 million, or 11.5%), industrial machinery ($227.3 million, or 8.7%), instruments ($189.8 million, or 7.3%), chemicals ($122.7 million, or 4.7%), processed food ($119.7 million, or 4.6%), and coal ($74.5 million, or 2.9%).

**Destination of Utah's Merchandise Exports.** Utah's largest markets for merchandise exports are in Europe, Canada, and East Asia. To third quarter 1999, the top five destination countries for Utah's merchandise exports accounted for $1.7 billion of the $2.6 billion total, or about two-thirds, while the top ten accounted for $2.0 billion, or almost four-fifths.

## Significant Issues

**Asia.** The upside of the Asian crisis is that to this point neither Utah's or the nation's exports have been substantially diminished. For 1999, it appears both the nation's and Utah's exports will be near to matching previous highs. Further on the positive side, most of Utah's largest Asian trading partners appear to have passed through their most difficult economic times. The Japanese economy appears to be growing. Thus Utah's exports to Japan should remain in the $400 million to $500 million range for the time being, where they were in the mid-1990s. As the Japanese economy accelerates over the next several years, Utah's exports there could move well above $500 million. Utah's other major Asian trading partners--Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, and China--are, to varying degrees, similar to Japan in that their economies should be capable of purchasing more of Utah's products in the coming years.

**The WTO and China's Entry into the WTO.** The World Trade Organization (WTO) strengthens a process that began shortly after World War II with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). First signed in 1947, GATT was designed to provide an international forum that encouraged free trade between member states by regulating and reducing tariffs on traded goods and by providing a common mechanism for resolving trade disputes. Since 1947, there have been several rounds of GATT, most recently the Uruguay round, which is the predecessor to the WTO. In an institutional sense, the WTO represents a dramatic improvement over GATT in the framework for international trade. Though the participants in GATT expected each round to lead to another, the institutional setting didn't require subsequent rounds. In contrast, the WTO is an organization as likely to continue in existence as the United Nations. In this sense, the WTO represents a tangible increase in the world's commitment to free trade. As a practical matter, the WTO is similar to a round of talks under GATT.

China has not been included in the group of countries conducting trade through GATT. U.S. and Chinese negotiators have agreed on terms for China's admission to the WTO, though this agreement needs to be ratified by the U.S. Senate. With its admission to the WTO, China will become part of the formal international trading process. Although both the U.S. and China stand to benefit from membership in the WTO, China's absence from GATT didn't impede rapid growth in trade with the United States. (Trade is defined as imports plus exports.) From 1985 to 1999, trade between the United States and China grew from $7.7 billion to over $90 billion. In every year since 1986, trade between the two countries has grown by over 10%, while in six of these years it grew by over 20%. Unfortunately for American makers of clothing, toys, and other products imported from China, the amount by which imports of Chinese goods exceeded exports of goods to China has ballooned from $1.6 billion in 1986 to almost $70 billion in 1999. Though certain businesses are hurt by the stiff competition from China, American consumers have benefitted richly from high quality low priced Chinese goods. And those firms nimble enough to benefit from the expanding opportunities in China have profited handsomely. Because of American willingness to buy Chinese goods, the Chinese have dramatically increased their purchase of our goods, from $3.8 billion in 1985 to around $13.0 billion in 1999. Utah's exports of goods to China have generally been in the range of $40 million since 1992, but are down almost 60% year-to-date third quarter 1999 compared to 1998. In the short term, China's WTO membership is unlikely to impact Utah's exports there. Over the longer term, however, as Chinese trade restrictions are eased and China's economy grows, China could come to rival Japan in terms of its demand for Utah goods.

**Limitations of Data.** The export data presented have been generated by the U.S. Census Bureau's Foreign Trade Division in cooperation with the U.S. Customs Service, and have been adjusted by the Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research (MISER). There are two main reasons why this data series, called "Origin of Movement," may substantially underestimate the magnitude of Utah exports.

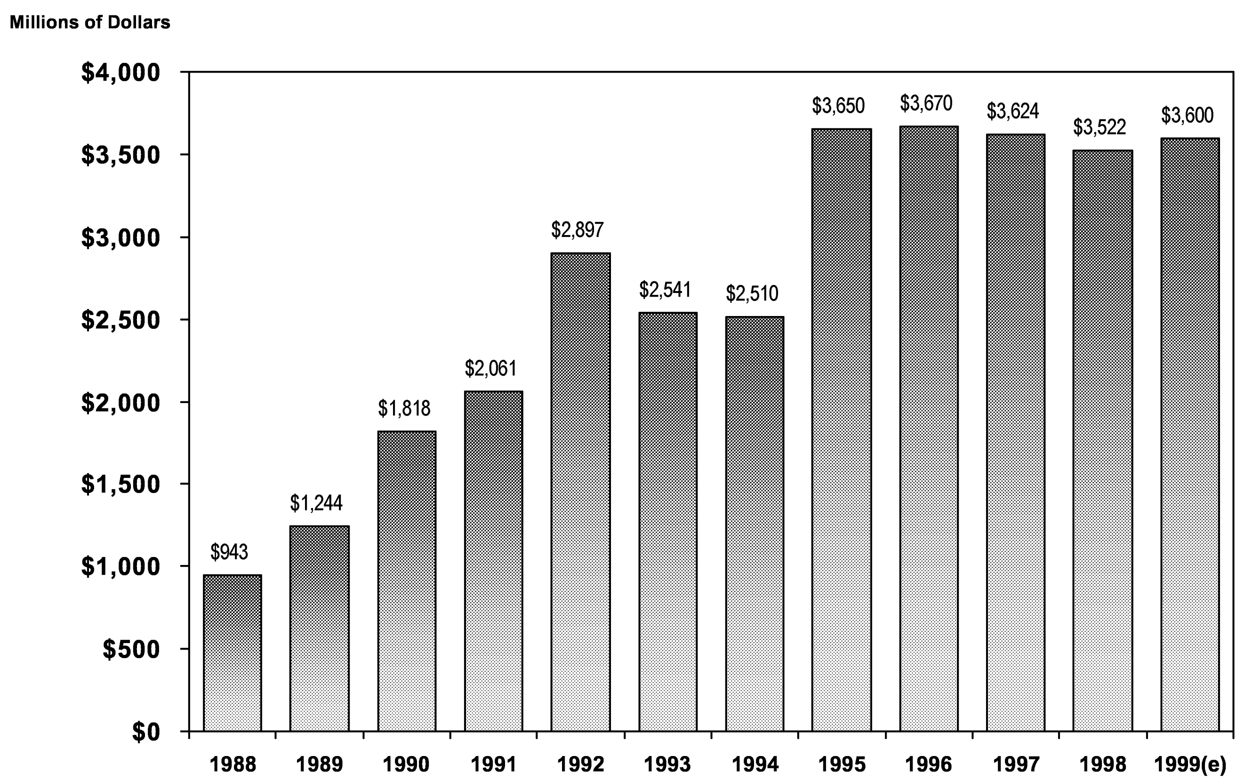
First, the data series is designed to measure the transportation origin of exports, and accounts for the value of merchandise exports but not service exports. This means that exports of business services (such as financial services or computer software), educational services (such as international students paying tuition to purchase Utah education), tourist services (such as purchases made by international travelers in Utah), and other services sold in international markets are not included in the value of these exports.

Second, the "Origin of Movement" series tracks the merchandise from where it begins its export journey. The Shipper's Export Declaration (SED) accompanies each commodity shipment of $1,501 or more before 1990, and $2,501 or more since, that leaves the United States and provides the basis for the export information. In other words, the exporter is not necessarily the producer or the manufacturer of the merchandise shipped. For these two reasons, one must exercise caution when comparing this data with other data published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

## Conclusion

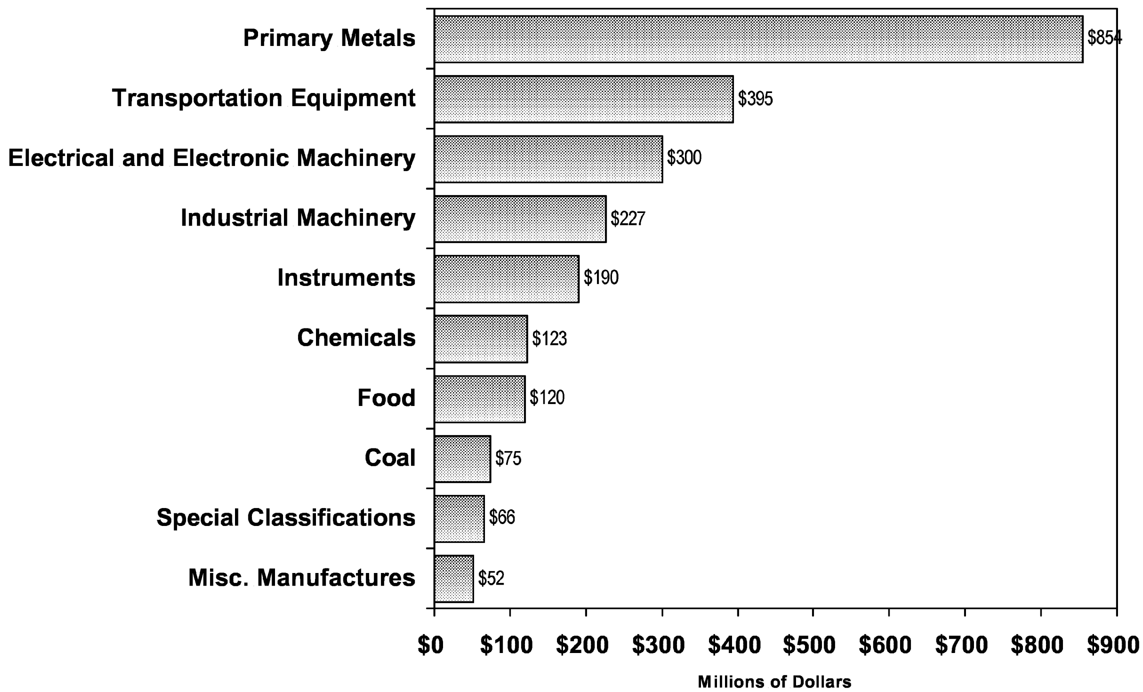
Utah's exports remained in the range of $3.6 billion during 1999. Since the Asian economies appear to be growing again, Utah's exports should begin to pick up in the next few years. The creation of the WTO and China's entry into the WTO should bode well for Utah, the Nation, and the world. Long term, the WTO can only improve the outlook for Utah's exports. ✳

**Figure 30**
**Utah Merchandise Exports**



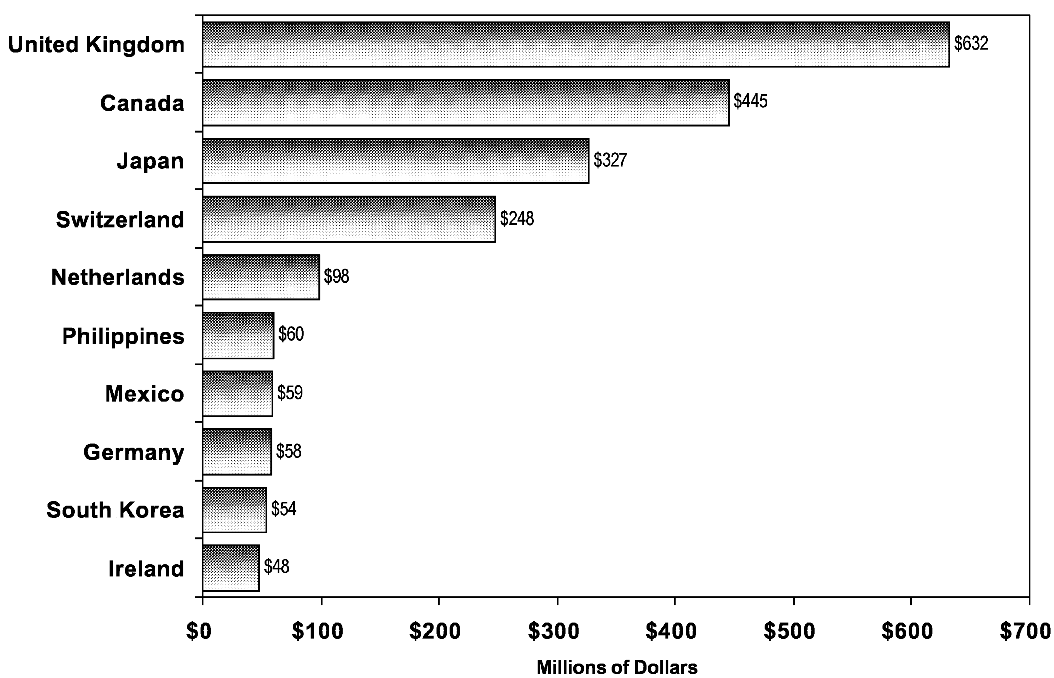

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research

**Figure 31**
**Utah Merchandise Exports by Selected Industry for Year-to-Date Third Quarter 1999**




Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research

**Figure 32**
**Utah Merchandise Exports to Selected Countries: Year-to-Date Third Quarter 1999**




Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research

# Table 42
## Utah Merchandise Exports by Industry (Thousands of Dollars)

| SIC Code | Industry | Annual 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | Year-to-Date Third Quarter 1998 | 1999 | Percent Change | Industry as a Percent of 1999 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agricultural Products | 1,864.1 | 1,477.2 | 1,057.6 | 2,900.1 | 4,229.1 | 1,992.7 | 6,126.3 | 20,386.1 | 20,020.4 | 16,095.2 | 14,462.7 | -10.1% | 0.6% |
| 2 | Livestock and Livestock Products | 153.6 | 98.4 | 173.8 | 486.4 | 87.4 | 576.2 | 194.6 | 360.9 | 349.5 | 238.7 | 426.9 | 78.9% | 0.0% |
| 8 | Forestry Products | 52.5 | 5.0 | 74.2 | 23.3 | 43.3 | 48.6 | 61.2 | 463.1 | 450.2 | 283.6 | 396.6 | 39.8% | 0.0% |
| 9 | Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping | 572.0 | 732.4 | 334.7 | 1,279.3 | 1,097.7 | 2,583.2 | 6,010.2 | 7,232.6 | 852.7 | 694.0 | 435.0 | -37.3% | 0.0% |
| 10 | Metallic Ores and Concentrates | 209,220.6 | 196,613.3 | 282,205.1 | 224,861.2 | 283,769.2 | 424,845.9 | 218,327.4 | 208,140.4 | 51,161.2 | 39,459.6 | 20,520.8 | -48.0% | 0.8% |
| 12 | Bituminous Coal and Lignite | 64,021.2 | 84,073.2 | 78,485.8 | 81,193.1 | 81,921.4 | 132,691.5 | 193,172.5 | 139,330.4 | 141,536.2 | 106,064.7 | 74,545.0 | -29.7% | 2.9% |
| 13 | Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 10.8 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  | 0.0% |
| 14 | Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels | 5,166.0 | 7,833.0 | 11,766.7 | 8,153.6 | 8,962.7 | 10,174.5 | 9,914.4 | 10,072.3 | 8,110.7 | 5,663.7 | 5,659.8 | -0.1% | 0.2% |
| 20 | Food and Kindred Products | 57,903.5 | 54,963.2 | 60,006.5 | 74,419.4 | 72,801.8 | 136,959.4 | 138,575.6 | 159,524.7 | 157,052.5 | 105,791.9 | 119,719.0 | 13.2% | 4.6% |
| 22 | Textile Mill Products | 2,162.2 | 1,644.9 | 1,590.6 | 2,107.2 | 2,836.0 | 3,062.3 | 2,127.0 | 4,479.2 | 3,686.1 | 2,552.0 | 3,659.3 | 43.4% | 0.1% |
| 23 | Apparel and Related Products | 3,368.5 | 4,969.3 | 7,538.9 | 6,276.2 | 8,154.2 | 13,427.0 | 14,844.8 | 8,025.5 | 6,056.1 | 4,624.5 | 7,923.3 | 71.3% | 0.3% |
| 24 | Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture | 1,687.3 | 947.0 | 3,098.8 | 917.0 | 894.3 | 1,976.9 | 2,139.9 | 1,485.9 | 1,443.2 | 1,073.0 | 1,369.5 | 27.6% | 0.1% |
| 25 | Furniture and Fixtures | 1,806.4 | 2,964.6 | 6,742.7 | 3,766.4 | 2,845.8 | 3,630.1 | 6,729.6 | 5,000.9 | 6,520.7 | 5,133.7 | 5,494.4 | 7.0% | 0.2% |
| 26 | Paper and Allied Products | 12,563.5 | 6,650.0 | 3,175.0 | 9,241.3 | 3,184.0 | 3,794.4 | 5,470.7 | 8,797.3 | 12,174.9 | 7,097.9 | 29,587.1 | 316.8% | 1.1% |
| 27 | Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products | 34,539.9 | 19,731.5 | 22,619.8 | 26,359.0 | 26,808.8 | 30,323.8 | 38,585.1 | 38,583.5 | 25,156.6 | 18,196.4 | 18,157.9 | -0.2% | 0.7% |
| 28 | Chemicals and Allied Products | 66,567.4 | 60,072.8 | 94,803.4 | 98,883.0 | 157,377.4 | 148,209.9 | 210,758.8 | 230,667.0 | 219,190.3 | 175,488.7 | 122,690.8 | -30.1% | 4.7% |
| 29 | Petroleum Refining and Related Products | 3,925.5 | 758.8 | 289.5 | 454.7 | 108.4 | 253.4 | 319.7 | 98.4 | 1,780.1 | 766.7 | 1,690.4 | 120.5% | 0.1% |
| 30 | Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products | 9,675.8 | 23,318.5 | 8,724.5 | 11,544.2 | 14,732.0 | 30,061.9 | 27,580.8 | 43,735.5 | 32,979.1 | 25,799.1 | 28,882.3 | 12.0% | 1.1% |
| 31 | Leather and Leather Products | 1,404.0 | 2,413.5 | 3,902.0 | 2,709.8 | 3,965.3 | 4,905.8 | 6,054.0 | 6,169.1 | 8,339.4 | 5,394.2 | 13,390.6 | 148.2% | 0.5% |
| 32 | Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products | 3,676.3 | 3,552.2 | 5,477.2 | 8,610.1 | 4,702.8 | 4,780.2 | 5,858.7 | 8,777.1 | 7,652.1 | 5,542.9 | 7,403.0 | 33.6% | 0.3% |
| 33 | Primary Metal Products | 322,645.9 | 616,094.1 | 1,313,756.9 | 931,868.6 | 915,393.7 | 1,252,373.5 | 1,097,705.7 | 1,102,071.9 | 1,286,250.6 | 830,397.7 | 853,905.0 | 2.8% | 32.8% |
| 34 | Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran. | 36,721.2 | 65,105.2 | 62,682.0 | 51,831.0 | 38,392.7 | 106,340.8 | 96,508.8 | 70,850.4 | 59,990.3 | 48,523.4 | 39,309.8 | -19.0% | 1.5% |
| 35 | Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical | 202,848.0 | 195,040.1 | 153,313.0 | 214,509.6 | 204,532.0 | 308,919.6 | 427,352.7 | 305,923.7 | 262,917.9 | 201,356.6 | 227,338.3 | 12.9% | 8.7% |
| 36 | Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supp | 446,497.0 | 402,726.3 | 325,596.4 | 329,298.6 | 228,041.7 | 323,976.5 | 368,227.1 | 412,868.0 | 451,126.9 | 317,886.4 | 299,565.6 | -5.8% | 11.5% |
| 37 | Transportation Equipment | 144,321.3 | 140,653.5 | 277,191.4 | 253,965.1 | 214,563.0 | 248,791.5 | 393,312.8 | 455,364.3 | 428,365.0 | 318,741.4 | 394,525.8 | 23.8% | 15.1% |
| 38 | Instruments and Related Products | 128,715.6 | 109,561.9 | 111,647.5 | 124,175.8 | 141,979.5 | 156,699.0 | 191,855.8 | 218,379.7 | 202,120.0 | 151,083.6 | 189,809.4 | 25.6% | 7.3% |
| 39 | Misc. Manufactured Commodities | 22,642.4 | 31,033.1 | 39,975.9 | 47,299.8 | 67,586.0 | 77,294.2 | 78,697.3 | 107,277.8 | 83,639.3 | 66,281.5 | 52,401.9 | -20.9% | 2.0% |
| 91 | Scrap and Waste | 20,099.5 | 14,665.8 | 8,700.7 | 12,598.5 | 10,622.1 | 208,184.3 | 86,135.2 | 6,895.7 | 3,737.8 | 2,899.6 | 3,264.7 | 12.6% | 0.1% |
| 92 | Used or Second-Hand Merchandise | 4,653.4 | 2,871.5 | 1,001.9 | 1,871.5 | 1,608.1 | 4,594.5 | 3,754.1 | 6,527.4 | 4,841.5 | 4,256.3 | 1,910.9 | -55.1% | 0.1% |
|  | Special Classification Provisions | 8,970.8 | 10,668.3 | 11,526.6 | 8,937.7 | 9,225.4 | 8,317.9 | 33,988.0 | 36,819.4 | 34,577.9 | 25,681.9 | 65,938.5 | 156.8% | 2.5% |
|  | Total | 1,818,445.4 | 2,061,241.3 | 2,897,458.8 | 2,540,541.4 | 2,510,465.8 | 3,649,796.8 | 3,670,399.6 | 3,624,321.7 | 3,522,079.0 | 2,493,069.1 | 2,604,384.1 | 4.5% | 100.0% |

Notes:

1. Third quarter year to date (YTD) exports for 1998 and 1999 are based on exports from January 1 through September 30.

Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

## Table 43
## Utah Merchandise Exports to Selected Countries (Millions of Dollars)

| | Annual | | | | | | | Year-to-Date Third Quarter | | | 1999 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Percent | Percent |
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1998 | 1999 | Change | of Total |
| United Kingdom | 450.7 | 79.7 | 63.4 | 459.8 | 584.0 | 880.9 | 841.2 | 638.5 | 632.3 | -1.0% | 24.3% |
| Canada | 361.4 | 362.1 | 360.7 | 410.6 | 429.0 | 523.4 | 516.1 | 378.9 | 446.0 | 17.7% | 17.1% |
| Japan | 315.3 | 313.6 | 353.4 | 555.6 | 677.3 | 586.0 | 453.9 | 327.4 | 328.6 | 0.4% | 12.6% |
| Switzerland | 28.9 | 244.6 | 98.3 | 155.8 | 97.2 | 95.6 | 466.2 | 202.3 | 248.6 | 22.9% | 9.5% |
| Netherlands | 69.2 | 145.8 | 119.2 | 87.8 | 136.4 | 124.5 | 106.8 | 78.2 | 100.2 | 28.2% | 3.8% |
| Philippines | 27.5 | 28.0 | 32.8 | 66.8 | 61.4 | 98.3 | 115.1 | 84.4 | 61.4 | -27.3% | 2.4% |
| Mexico | 26.6 | 51.3 | 112.4 | 71.7 | 74.5 | 94.9 | 84.3 | 61.8 | 61.3 | -0.9% | 2.4% |
| Germany | 103.2 | 166.3 | 197.8 | 201.1 | 180.4 | 156.1 | 92.8 | 70.5 | 58.9 | -16.4% | 2.3% |
| South Korea | 114.5 | 63.5 | 94.5 | 167.6 | 282.9 | 128.9 | 58.6 | 45.9 | 54.5 | 19.0% | 2.1% |
| Ireland | 7.5 | 16.5 | 22.3 | 24.8 | 24.9 | 50.2 | 54.0 | 44.0 | 48.5 | 10.2% | 1.9% |
| France | 23.3 | 19.5 | 21.9 | 282.2 | 52.8 | 48.9 | 45.2 | 36.2 | 48.3 | 33.5% | 1.9% |
| Belgium | 25.5 | 34.2 | 85.1 | 134.1 | 53.3 | 77.4 | 46.9 | 32.7 | 42.4 | 29.6% | 1.6% |
| Malaysia | 37.6 | 66.9 | 14.8 | 9.6 | 26.6 | 60.4 | 72.9 | 52.9 | 41.1 | -22.2% | 1.6% |
| Italy | 20.3 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 17.3 | 29.6 | 53.0 | 29.1 | 22.7 | 40.7 | 79.5% | 1.6% |
| Singapore | 68.3 | 50.9 | 27.5 | 89.0 | 111.8 | 67.1 | 40.4 | 32.6 | 35.2 | 7.8% | 1.3% |
| Australia | 42.5 | 31.6 | 29.6 | 37.0 | 41.3 | 37.0 | 49.7 | 38.4 | 35.0 | -8.8% | 1.3% |
| Taiwan | 421.1 | 380.3 | 203.3 | 274.6 | 184.3 | 111.4 | 51.2 | 42.3 | 33.7 | -20.4% | 1.3% |
| Hong Kong | 417.5 | 224.0 | 463.7 | 267.6 | 101.4 | 49.7 | 31.6 | 24.2 | 32.3 | 33.2% | 1.2% |
| United Arab Emirates | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 9.0 | 13.2 | 5.7 | 23.9 | 323.6% | 0.9% |
| Thailand | 104.2 | 71.5 | 51.7 | 72.1 | 57.9 | 81.7 | 54.5 | 42.4 | 20.5 | -51.6% | 0.8% |
| Brazil | 2.1 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 28.8 | 17.7 | 16.8 | 9.2 | 17.2 | 87.1% | 0.7% |
| Turkey | 39.8 | 22.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 9.1 | 3.7 | 16.9 | 354.6% | 0.6% |
| China | 49.7 | 87.5 | 17.2 | 33.1 | 36.6 | 28.3 | 37.3 | 32.3 | 13.4 | -58.3% | 0.5% |
| Spain | 27.3 | 8.6 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 26.1 | 17.5 | 21.8 | 17.8 | 13.0 | -26.8% | 0.5% |
| Denmark | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 12.5 | 536.3% | 0.5% |
| New Zealand | 7.9 | 6.5 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 9.7 | 14.2 | 11.2 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 4.9% | 0.4% |
| Israel | 5.0 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 8.5 | 7.1 | -15.6% | 0.3% |
| Chile | 12.2 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 69.0 | 49.6 | 38.0 | 23.1 | 20.9 | 5.7 | -72.8% | 0.2% |
| Sweden | 6.0 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 15.6 | 23.8 | 25.8 | 22.7 | 5.7 | -75.1% | 0.2% |
| Saudi Arabia | 7.5 | 4.7 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 101.1% | 0.2% |
| Austria | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 28.2% | 0.2% |
| India | 1.4 | 4.1 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 9.1 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 5.0 | 40.8% | 0.2% |
| Colombia | 1.0 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 11.2% | 0.2% |
| Venezuela | 3.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 11.2% | 0.1% |
| Norway | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 5.5 | 3.2 | -42.9% | 0.1% |
| South Africa | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 11.0 | 8.1 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 3.0 | -27.9% | 0.1% |
| Peru | 0.0 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 2.7 | -24.0% | 0.1% |
| Dominican Republic | 0.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 13.2 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 4.6% | 0.1% |
| Indonesia | 4.6 | 5.5 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 8.9 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | -10.0% | 0.1% |
| Russian Federation | 6.6 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 33.8% | 0.1% |
| Exports to the World, Outside U.S. | 2,897.5 | 2,540.5 | 2,510.5 | 3,649.8 | 3,564.0 | 3,624.3 | 3,522.1 | 2,493.1 | 2,604.4 | 4.5% | |
| Exports to Non-Asia | 1,385.5 | 1,332.3 | 1,260.3 | 2,131.2 | 2,043.9 | 2,422.8 | 2,634.7 | 1,835.0 | 1,989.9 | 8.4% | |
| Exports to Asia | 1,512.0 | 1,208.2 | 1,250.2 | 1,518.6 | 1,520.1 | 1,201.5 | 887.5 | 658.1 | 614.5 | -6.6% | |
| Share of Exports to Non-Asia | 47.8% | 52.4% | 50.2% | 58.4% | 57.3% | 66.8% | 74.8% | 73.6% | 76.4% | 3.8% | |
| Share of Exports to Asia | 52.2% | 47.6% | 49.8% | 41.6% | 42.7% | 33.2% | 25.2% | 26.4% | 23.6% | -10.6% | |

Notes:

1. Third quarter year to date (YTD) exports for 1997 and 1998 are based on exports from January 1 through September 30.

Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

**Table 44**
**U.S. Merchandise Exports by State (Thousands of Dollars)**

| | | Annual | | | | | Year-to-Date Third Quarter | | | State as a Percent of 1999 Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rank | State | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1998 | 1999 | Percent Change | |
| 26 | Alabama | 4,654 | 5,407 | 5,849 | 6,702 | 7,036 | 5,126 | 5,147 | 0.4% | 1.0% |
| 36 | Alaska | 2,639 | 3,000 | 3,125 | 2,979 | 2,070 | 1,634 | 2,101 | 28.6% | 0.4% |
| 16 | Arizona | 9,033 | 10,222 | 11,378 | 14,920 | 12,240 | 9,083 | 9,462 | 4.2% | 1.9% |
| 39 | Arkansas | 1,894 | 2,245 | 2,245 | 2,576 | 2,546 | 1,961 | 1,721 | -12.2% | 0.3% |
| 1 | California | 81,190 | 96,573 | 103,254 | 109,537 | 104,968 | 77,442 | 77,813 | 0.5% | 15.4% |
| 28 | Colorado | 4,574 | 5,237 | 5,332 | 5,602 | 5,718 | 4,219 | 4,719 | 11.9% | 0.9% |
| 25 | Connecticut | 6,389 | 6,545 | 6,829 | 7,784 | 8,112 | 6,136 | 5,779 | -5.8% | 1.1% |
| 37 | Delaware | 1,767 | 1,701 | 1,841 | 2,316 | 2,395 | 1,762 | 1,784 | 1.3% | 0.4% |
| 50 | District Of Columbia | 690 | 312 | 367 | 612 | 385 | 247 | 320 | 29.6% | 0.1% |
| 7 | Florida | 20,514 | 23,671 | 24,664 | 27,600 | 28,677 | 20,806 | 20,895 | 0.4% | 4.1% |
| 14 | Georgia | 10,029 | 12,400 | 12,551 | 14,689 | 14,984 | 11,059 | 11,197 | 1.2% | 2.2% |
| 52 | Hawaii | 396 | 352 | 308 | 367 | 302 | 232 | 218 | -6.2% | 0.0% |
| 40 | Idaho | 1,613 | 1,973 | 1,708 | 1,808 | 1,640 | 1,228 | 1,689 | 37.6% | 0.3% |
| 6 | Illinois | 21,980 | 25,573 | 26,773 | 29,186 | 31,544 | 23,530 | 23,374 | -0.7% | 4.6% |
| 15 | Indiana | 9,261 | 11,628 | 12,039 | 13,136 | 13,403 | 10,091 | 10,297 | 2.0% | 2.0% |
| 30 | Iowa | 3,571 | 4,353 | 4,884 | 5,676 | 5,355 | 4,192 | 3,307 | -21.1% | 0.7% |
| 29 | Kansas | 3,370 | 3,854 | 4,197 | 4,738 | 4,446 | 3,312 | 3,787 | 14.4% | 0.7% |
| 22 | Kentucky | 5,399 | 5,948 | 7,050 | 8,695 | 8,838 | 6,435 | 6,899 | 7.2% | 1.4% |
| 12 | Louisiana | 15,560 | 21,059 | 23,358 | 20,645 | 18,373 | 13,237 | 12,488 | -5.7% | 2.5% |
| 42 | Maine | 1,205 | 1,487 | 1,512 | 1,880 | 1,966 | 1,444 | 1,632 | 13.0% | 0.3% |
| 31 | Maryland | 5,841 | 6,216 | 5,924 | 5,999 | 5,308 | 3,964 | 3,211 | -19.0% | 0.6% |
| 9 | Massachusetts | 13,065 | 15,065 | 15,999 | 18,028 | 17,191 | 12,771 | 13,235 | 3.6% | 2.6% |
| 5 | Michigan | 28,497 | 28,431 | 29,771 | 34,776 | 31,438 | 23,423 | 24,798 | 5.9% | 4.9% |
| 21 | Minnesota | 7,856 | 8,830 | 9,776 | 10,460 | 9,913 | 7,326 | 7,407 | 1.1% | 1.5% |
| 38 | Mississippi | 2,033 | 2,774 | 2,994 | 2,714 | 2,542 | 1,978 | 1,774 | -10.3% | 0.4% |
| 27 | Missouri | 4,040 | 4,373 | 6,405 | 7,348 | 6,412 | 4,790 | 4,793 | 0.1% | 0.9% |
| 51 | Montana | 360 | 392 | 469 | 564 | 450 | 331 | 304 | -8.1% | 0.1% |
| 41 | Nebraska | 1,788 | 2,024 | 2,139 | 2,208 | 2,219 | 1,669 | 1,680 | 0.7% | 0.3% |
| 46 | Nevada | 694 | 827 | 1,395 | 1,164 | 761 | 581 | 818 | 40.7% | 0.2% |
| 43 | New Hampshire | 1,147 | 1,449 | 1,643 | 1,750 | 1,916 | 1,400 | 1,595 | 13.9% | 0.3% |
| 11 | New Jersey | 13,073 | 13,833 | 14,821 | 16,902 | 17,250 | 12,955 | 12,540 | -3.2% | 2.5% |
| 33 | New Mexico | 570 | 457 | 1,013 | 1,877 | 1,976 | 1,426 | 2,734 | 91.7% | 0.5% |
| 4 | New York | 34,011 | 37,089 | 38,372 | 41,726 | 41,561 | 30,865 | 28,787 | -6.7% | 5.7% |
| 13 | North Carolina | 14,060 | 16,820 | 17,635 | 18,257 | 17,217 | 12,819 | 12,035 | -6.1% | 2.4% |
| 47 | North Dakota | 528 | 578 | 756 | 837 | 800 | 632 | 566 | -10.5% | 0.1% |
| 8 | Ohio | 21,649 | 23,764 | 25,052 | 27,201 | 27,057 | 19,913 | 19,969 | 0.3% | 3.9% |
| 35 | Oklahoma | 2,423 | 2,426 | 2,627 | 3,031 | 3,096 | 2,334 | 2,563 | 9.8% | 0.5% |
| 18 | Oregon | 7,247 | 9,436 | 9,773 | 10,069 | 9,842 | 6,998 | 8,160 | 16.6% | 1.6% |
| 10 | Pennsylvania | 13,611 | 15,207 | 16,090 | 17,926 | 17,667 | 13,214 | 13,024 | -1.4% | 2.6% |
| 23 | Puerto Rico | na | 5,195 | 5,593 | 6,057 | 6,742 | 4,624 | 6,699 | 44.9% | 1.3% |
| 45 | Rhode Island | 1,049 | 1,028 | 1,011 | 1,198 | 1,209 | 903 | 906 | 0.3% | 0.2% |
| 24 | South Carolina | 6,014 | 7,315 | 7,512 | 8,455 | 8,575 | 6,526 | 5,905 | -9.5% | 1.2% |
| 48 | South Dakota | 338 | 438 | 477 | 557 | 478 | 344 | 359 | 4.3% | 0.1% |
| 19 | Tennessee | 7,686 | 8,828 | 8,974 | 10,221 | 10,542 | 7,854 | 7,858 | 0.1% | 1.6% |
| 2 | Texas | 59,972 | 68,819 | 74,001 | 84,309 | 86,853 | 64,708 | 64,948 | 0.4% | 12.8% |
| 53 | U.S. Virgin Islands | na | 240 | 214 | 265 | 105 | 88 | 126 | 42.6% | 0.0% |
| 34 | Utah | 2,510 | 3,650 | 3,670 | 3,624 | 3,522 | 2,493 | 2,604 | 4.5% | 0.5% |
| 32 | Vermont | 2,980 | 3,456 | 3,527 | 4,097 | 3,933 | 2,847 | 3,188 | 11.9% | 0.6% |
| 17 | Virginia | 11,343 | 12,906 | 13,529 | 14,148 | 13,642 | 10,301 | 9,432 | -8.4% | 1.9% |
| 3 | Washington | 26,149 | 24,847 | 28,856 | 36,047 | 41,759 | 29,125 | 29,660 | 1.8% | 5.9% |
| 44 | West Virginia | 1,741 | 2,201 | 2,357 | 2,524 | 2,290 | 1,796 | 1,492 | -16.9% | 0.3% |
| 20 | Wisconsin | 8,744 | 10,149 | 10,657 | 11,198 | 10,664 | 7,819 | 7,694 | -1.6% | 1.5% |
| 49 | Wyoming | 378 | 426 | 529 | 612 | 544 | 424 | 355 | -16.2% | 0.1% |
| | Total | 507,125 | 583,031 | 622,827 | 687,598 | 680,474 | 502,420 | 505,849 | 0.7% | |

Notes:

1. Third quarter year to date (YTD) exports for 1998 and 1999 are based on exports from January 1 through September 30.
2. State export rank is based on third quarter YTD exports for 1999.

Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

**Table 45**
**Utah Merchandise Exports to Top Ten Purchasing Countries by Industry (Thousands of Dollars): First Three Quarters 1999**

| Industry Code | Industry | Canada | Germany | Ireland | Japan | Mexico | Netherlands | Philippines | South Korea | Switzerland | United Kingdom |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Agricultural Products | 399 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 456 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Livestock and Livestock Products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Forestry Products | 291 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Metallic Ores and Concentrates | 1,967 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,554 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12 | Bituminous Coal and Lignite | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68,101 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels | 1,052 | 184 | 0 | 2,148 | 112 | 96 | 0 | 384 | 0 | 357 |
| 20 | Food and Kindred Products | 22,689 | 840 | 0 | 37,605 | 4,104 | 3,546 | 1,383 | 4,699 | 0 | 328 |
| 22 | Textile Mill Products | 556 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 438 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Apparel and Related Products | 1,007 | 737 | 0 | 890 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 276 | 839 |
| 24 | Lumber and Wood Products, Except Furniture | 637 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Furniture and Fixtures | 2,961 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 291 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 180 |
| 26 | Paper and Allied Products | 27,437 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 424 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 |
| 27 | Printing, Publishing, and Allied Products | 4,860 | 551 | 45 | 871 | 2,133 | 183 | 966 | 0 | 113 | 1,303 |
| 28 | Chemicals and Allied Products | 35,487 | 3,215 | 45 | 37,884 | 2,106 | 3,513 | 17 | 2,523 | 376 | 3,131 |
| 29 | Petroleum Refining and Related Products | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| 30 | Rubber and Misc. Plastic Products | 7,578 | 45 | 0 | 5,272 | 2,872 | 108 | 0 | 298 | 48 | 1,769 |
| 31 | Leather and Leather Products | 1,296 | 0 | 1,279 | 5,499 | 308 | 3,241 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 123 |
| 32 | Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products | 1,181 | 560 | 0 | 598 | 596 | 0 | 0 | 198 | 0 | 1,246 |
| 33 | Primary Metal Products | 33,502 | 222 | 411 | 1,132 | 4,734 | 5,913 | 0 | 5,029 | 239,515 | 546,419 |
| 34 | Fabricated Metal Products, Except Mach./Tran. | 9,853 | 806 | 646 | 1,484 | 1,321 | 568 | 0 | 182 | 0 | 2,819 |
| 35 | Industrial Machinery, Except Electrical | 46,309 | 6,946 | 25,336 | 24,475 | 10,340 | 6,119 | 369 | 2,031 | 271 | 8,549 |
| 36 | Electrical/Electronic Machinery, Equip., and Supplies | 54,353 | 14,066 | 13,492 | 15,634 | 6,789 | 6,698 | 56,207 | 6,166 | 291 | 17,177 |
| 37 | Transportation Equipment | 127,012 | 18,869 | 1,123 | 66,582 | 16,459 | 48,380 | 0 | 29,160 | 830 | 28,445 |
| 38 | Instruments and Related Products | 28,453 | 5,765 | 5,547 | 49,208 | 2,060 | 12,720 | 548 | 2,098 | 4,574 | 11,437 |
| 39 | Misc. Manufactured Commodities | 14,349 | 2,982 | 195 | 6,714 | 773 | 946 | 70 | 716 | 2,060 | 4,041 |
| 91 | Scrap and Waste | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,758 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 92 | Used or Second-Hand Merchandise | 262 | 0 | 0 | 947 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Special Classification Provisions | 21,225 | 2,555 | 186 | 1,232 | 1,582 | 591 | 0 | 0 | 128 | 3,489 |
| | Total | 444,713 | 58,341 | 48,305 | 326,681 | 59,284 | 98,203 | 59,559 | 53,942 | 248,481 | 631,809 |

Source: Massachusetts Institute for Social and Economic Research processing of U.S. Census Bureau data.

# Prices, Inflation and Cost of Living

## Overview

Inflation increased in 1999 to 2.2%, compared to 1.6% in 1998, as measured by the CPI-U. The gross domestic product chain-type price deflator increased 1.3% in 1999. Utah's cost-of-living index in selected cities remained near the national average. The second quarter 1998 composite index (national average equals 100) for Salt Lake City was 106.6; Provo-Orem, 97.9; Cedar City, 92.8; St. George, 101.8; and Logan, 101.2.

## 1999 Summary

**Consumer Price Index.** Due to another year of strong economic growth, a fully employed economy, and rising wages, the national rate of inflation increased slightly in 1999. The Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) is estimated to have increased by 2.2% in 1999, measured on an annual average basis, compared with 1.6% in 1998, and 1.7% in 1997. Although inflation picked up in 1999 relative to 1998 and 1997, during the 1990s it has been higher in every year except 1998 and 1997. So inflation is still very low.

Economic factors contributing to the low inflation rate include:
(1) sustained labor productivity growth offsetting much of the gain in wages; (2) a relatively strong U.S. dollar exchange rate lowering the price of imported goods; (3) intense international and domestic competition minimizing sellers' ability to raise prices; and
(4) continuing weakness in commodity prices.

**Gross Domestic Product Deflators.** In 1999 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) chain-type implicit price deflator is estimated to increase 1.3% compared with 1.2% in 1998. The GDP personal consumption deflator in 1999 is expected to rise approximately 1.5% compared with 0.9% in 1998. Beginning in 1996, the Real Gross Domestic Product was reported using a chain-weighted inflation index. Under this method, the composition of economic output (the weighting) is updated each year.

**Utah Cost of Living.** The American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA) Cost of Living Index is prepared quarterly and includes comparative data for approximately 270 urban areas. The index consists of price comparisons for a single point in time, but does not measure inflation or price changes over time. The cost of consumer goods and services in the urban areas is measured and compared with a national average of 100.

The composite index is based on six components: grocery items, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services. The Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce is a member of ACCRA and submits quarterly data for the local area.

The second-quarter 1999 composite index for Salt Lake City was 106.6, slightly higher than the national average for the quarter. Other Utah cities included in the second-quarter survey were Cedar City (92.8), Logan (101.2), Provo-Orem (97.9), and St. George (101.8).

## 2000 Outlook

The national Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) in 2000 is forecast to increase 2.4%, higher than the 2.2% increase in 1999, but still quite low. Labor productivity growth will have the most pronounced influence in restraining inflation. The exchange rate and competition between sellers will continue to be restraining influences. The oil market is currently very tight, which has sent the price of crude oil from the $15 per barrel range in 1998 to $25 recently. If the East Asian economic recovery picks up, then demand for oil will increase and the price of oil will continue to rise. So oil may no longer be a restraining influence on overall inflation, as it has been for most of the 1990s.

## Significant Issues

**Relationship between Measures of Inflation and Production–the revised CPI and GDP.** For most of the 1990s, those interested in economic policy have been concerned that the CPI systematically overstates inflation. In addition to misleading the public about inflation, this bias in the CPI has lead to an understatement of gross domestic product (GDP). The principal sources of CPI bias are quality improvements and the changing composition of purchases. Even though better quality products cost more, the increased price shouldn't be counted as inflation, but the CPI has been counting these improvements as inflation. This is part of the reason GDP has been understated. Also, when the price of one good rises relative to others, people tend to purchase less of the higher price good. But the CPI was constructed as if people purchase the same amount, thus understating the amount available to spend on other goods and overstating the decline in purchasing power. This is another part of the reason GDP has been understated. Correcting the bias in the CPI increased estimated GDP growth from 3.1% to 3.5% between 1983 and 1998.[1]

**Federal Reserve's Inflation Concerns.** During much of 1999, the Federal Reserve policy was biased toward increasing interest rates. At its November meeting the federal funds rate (the rate banks charge each other on overnight loans) was increased from 5.25% to 5.50%, but the Federal Reserve's bias changed to neither increasing or decreasing interest rates. Despite its neutral stance on interest rates, the Federal Reserve remains concerned that tight labor markets and rising commodity prices, especially oil, could rekindle inflation.

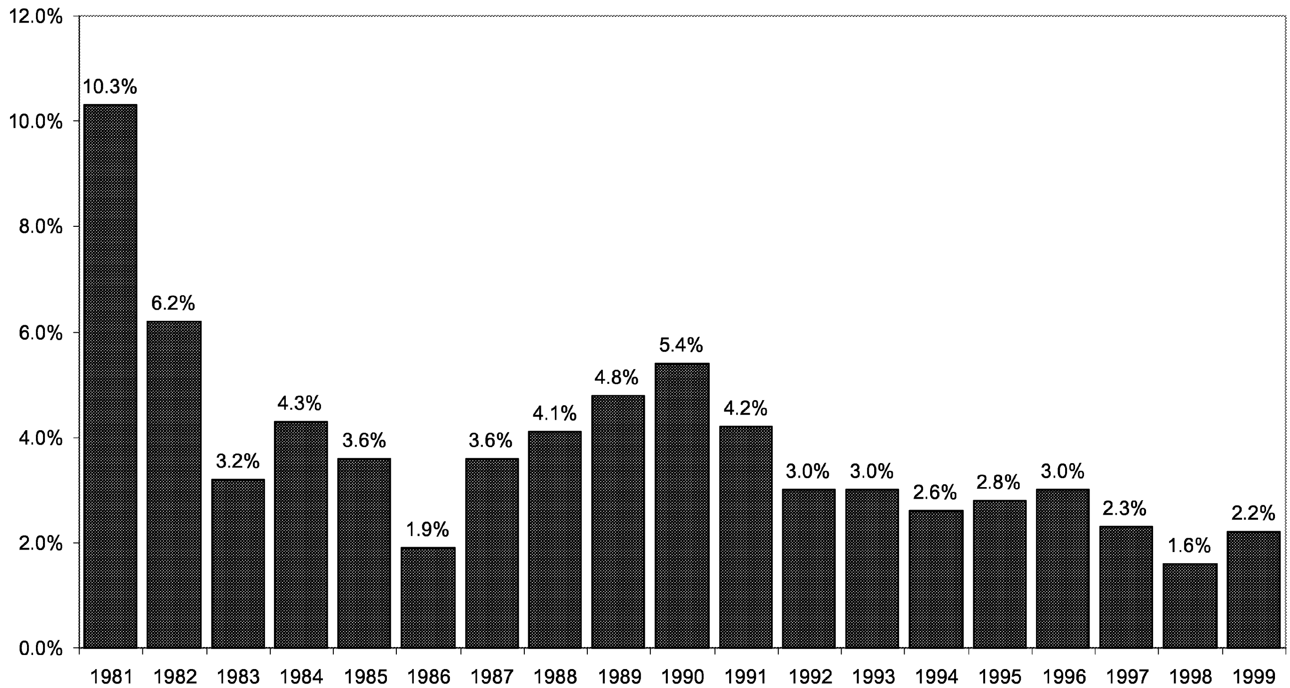
**No Statewide Measure of Inflation.** Measuring and understanding price changes over time and cost of living for a point in time are critical to understanding economic issues. In Utah there is no statistically significant, statewide measure of inflation (price change over time). The federal Bureau of Labor Statistics does sample price changes in Utah as part of the national indices of inflation, but the sample size is too small to render meaningful results at the state level. Consequently, monetary measures in Utah are generally adjusted for inflation using national indices such as the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Gross Domestic Product Deflators.

## Conclusion

Although inflation increased a bit in 1999 and is expected to increase a bit more in 2000, it is still very low. As long as CPI inflation remains below 3%, as it has in 1999 and will in 2000, it will not be an economic concern. While the increase in CPI inflation from a near post World War II low of 1.6% in 1998 to an estimated 2.2% in 1999 and a forecasted 2.4% in 2000 indicates inflation is not dead, it will not be a source of trouble in the near term. ✻

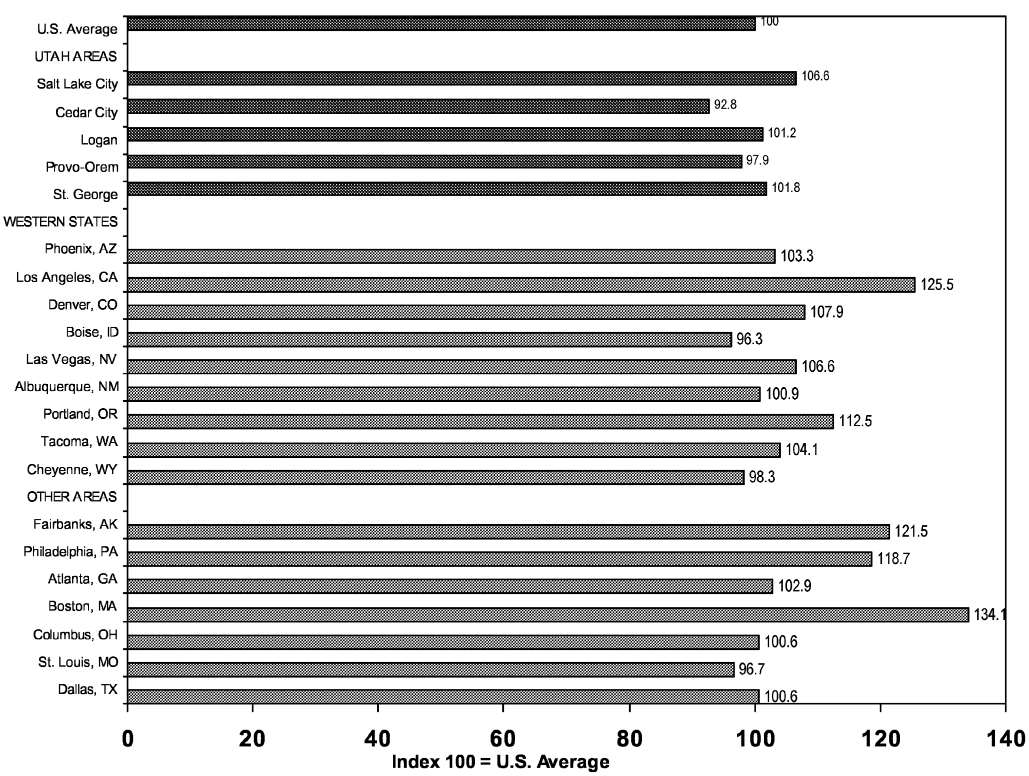
[1] Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, National Economic Trends (November 1999).

**Figure 33**
**U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI-U): Average Annual Percent Change**



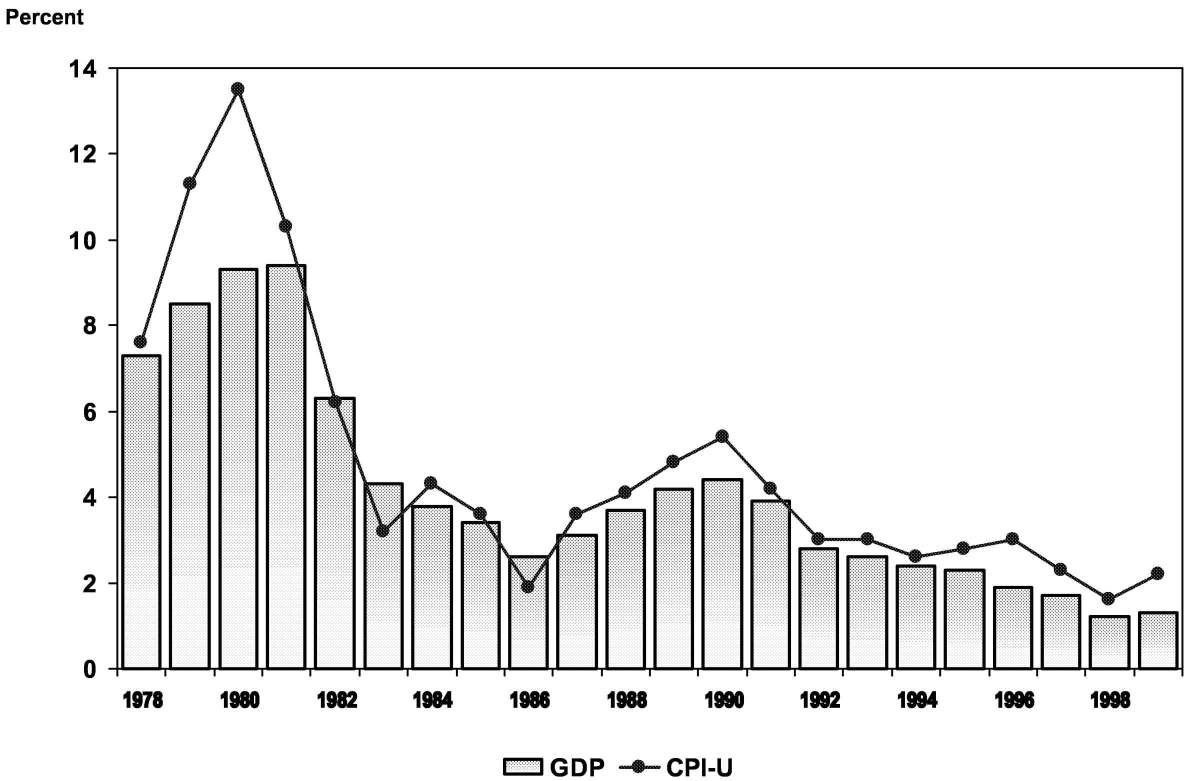

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Figure 34**
**Cost of Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas: Second Quarter 1999**




**Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA)**

**Figure 35**
**CPI-U and GDP Deflator Inflation**




Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Council of Economic Advisors

**Table 46**
**U.S. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (1982-1984=100): (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Annual Avg. Index | Dec.-Dec. | Annual Avg. Percent Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1959 | 29.0 | 28.9 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.2 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.1 | 1.7 | 0.7 |
| 1960 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.6 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| 1961 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 30.0 | 29.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| 1962 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30.3 | 30.3 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.2 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 1963 | 30.4 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.7 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| 1964 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.0 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 31.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| 1965 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 31.3 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 31.8 | 31.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| 1966 | 31.8 | 32.0 | 32.1 | 32.3 | 32.3 | 32.4 | 32.5 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 32.9 | 32.4 | 3.5 | 2.9 |
| 1967 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 33.0 | 33.1 | 33.2 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 33.4 | 3.0 | 3.1 |
| 1968 | 34.1 | 34.2 | 34.3 | 34.4 | 34.5 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| 1969 | 35.6 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 36.3 | 36.4 | 36.6 | 36.8 | 37.0 | 37.1 | 37.3 | 37.6 | 37.7 | 36.7 | 6.2 | 5.5 |
| 1970 | 37.8 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 39.0 | 39.0 | 39.2 | 39.4 | 39.6 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| 1971 | 39.8 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.9 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 3.3 | 4.4 |
| 1972 | 41.1 | 41.3 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 41.9 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 42.4 | 42.5 | 41.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| 1973 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 44.2 | 44.3 | 45.1 | 45.2 | 45.6 | 45.9 | 46.2 | 44.4 | 8.7 | 6.2 |
| 1974 | 46.6 | 47.2 | 47.8 | 48.0 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 49.4 | 50.0 | 50.6 | 51.1 | 51.5 | 51.9 | 49.3 | 12.3 | 11.0 |
| 1975 | 52.1 | 52.5 | 52.7 | 52.9 | 53.2 | 53.6 | 54.2 | 54.3 | 54.6 | 54.9 | 55.3 | 55.5 | 53.8 | 6.9 | 9.1 |
| 1976 | 55.6 | 55.8 | 55.9 | 56.1 | 56.5 | 56.8 | 57.1 | 57.4 | 57.6 | 57.9 | 58.0 | 58.2 | 56.9 | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| 1977 | 58.5 | 59.1 | 59.5 | 60.0 | 60.3 | 60.7 | 61.0 | 61.2 | 61.4 | 61.6 | 61.9 | 62.1 | 60.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 |
| 1978 | 62.5 | 62.9 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 64.5 | 65.2 | 65.7 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 67.1 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 65.2 | 9.0 | 7.6 |
| 1979 | 68.3 | 69.1 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 71.5 | 72.3 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.9 | 76.7 | 72.6 | 13.3 | 11.3 |
| 1980 | 77.8 | 78.9 | 80.1 | 81.0 | 81.8 | 82.7 | 82.7 | 83.3 | 84.0 | 84.8 | 85.5 | 86.3 | 82.4 | 12.5 | 13.5 |
| 1981 | 87.0 | 87.9 | 88.5 | 89.1 | 89.8 | 90.6 | 91.6 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 93.4 | 93.7 | 94.0 | 90.9 | 8.9 | 10.3 |
| 1982 | 94.3 | 94.6 | 94.5 | 94.9 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 97.9 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 96.5 | 3.8 | 6.2 |
| 1983 | 97.8 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 98.6 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.9 | 100.2 | 100.7 | 101.0 | 101.2 | 101.3 | 99.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| 1984 | 101.9 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 104.1 | 104.5 | 105.0 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 105.3 | 103.9 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| 1985 | 105.5 | 106.0 | 106.4 | 106.9 | 107.3 | 107.6 | 107.8 | 108.0 | 108.3 | 108.7 | 109.0 | 109.3 | 107.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 |
| 1986 | 109.6 | 109.3 | 108.8 | 108.6 | 108.9 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 109.7 | 110.2 | 110.3 | 110.4 | 110.5 | 109.6 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| 1987 | 111.2 | 111.6 | 112.1 | 112.7 | 113.1 | 113.5 | 113.8 | 114.4 | 115.0 | 115.3 | 115.4 | 115.4 | 113.6 | 4.4 | 3.6 |
| 1988 | 115.7 | 116.0 | 116.5 | 117.1 | 117.5 | 118.0 | 118.5 | 119.0 | 119.8 | 120.2 | 120.3 | 120.5 | 118.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| 1989 | 121.1 | 121.6 | 122.3 | 123.1 | 123.8 | 124.1 | 124.4 | 124.6 | 125.0 | 125.6 | 125.9 | 126.1 | 124.0 | 4.5 | 4.8 |
| 1990 | 127.4 | 128.0 | 128.7 | 128.9 | 129.2 | 129.9 | 130.4 | 131.6 | 132.7 | 133.5 | 133.8 | 133.8 | 130.7 | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| 1991 | 134.6 | 134.8 | 135.0 | 135.2 | 135.6 | 136.0 | 136.2 | 136.6 | 137.2 | 137.4 | 137.8 | 137.9 | 136.2 | 3.1 | 4.2 |
| 1992 | 138.1 | 138.6 | 139.3 | 139.5 | 139.7 | 140.2 | 140.5 | 140.9 | 141.3 | 141.8 | 142.0 | 141.9 | 140.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| 1993 | 142.6 | 143.1 | 143.6 | 144.0 | 144.2 | 144.4 | 144.4 | 144.8 | 145.1 | 145.7 | 145.8 | 145.8 | 144.5 | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| 1994 | 146.2 | 146.7 | 147.2 | 147.4 | 147.5 | 148.0 | 148.4 | 149.0 | 149.4 | 149.5 | 149.7 | 149.7 | 148.2 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| 1995 | 150.3 | 150.9 | 151.4 | 151.9 | 152.2 | 152.5 | 152.5 | 152.9 | 153.2 | 153.7 | 153.6 | 153.5 | 152.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| 1996 | 154.4 | 154.9 | 155.7 | 156.3 | 156.6 | 156.7 | 157.0 | 157.3 | 157.8 | 158.3 | 158.6 | 158.6 | 156.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| 1997 | 159.1 | 159.6 | 160.0 | 160.2 | 160.1 | 160.3 | 160.5 | 160.8 | 161.2 | 161.6 | 161.5 | 161.3 | 160.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 |
| 1998 | 161.6 | 161.9 | 162.2 | 162.5 | 162.8 | 163.0 | 163.2 | 163.4 | 163.6 | 164.0 | 164.0 | 163.9 | 163.0 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 1999 | 164.3 | 164.5 | 165.0 | 166.2 | 166.2 | 166.2 | 166.7 | 167.1 | 167.9 | 168.2 | 168.3 | 168.3(e) | 166.6(e) | 2.7(e) | 2.2(e) |

(e) = estimate

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 47
**Gross Domestic Product Price Deflators: 1996=100**

| Year | Gross Domestic Product (Chain-Type) Deflator | Change from Previous Year | Personal Consumption Expenditures (Chain-Type) Deflator | Change from Previous Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1969 | 27.81 | | 27.02 | |
| 1970 | 29.29 | 5.3 | 28.30 | 4.7 |
| 1971 | 30.83 | 5.3 | 29.59 | 4.6 |
| 1972 | 32.18 | 4.4 | 30.67 | 3.6 |
| 1973 | 34.01 | 5.7 | 32.37 | 5.5 |
| 1974 | 36.94 | 8.6 | 35.56 | 9.9 |
| 1975 | 40.37 | 9.3 | 38.43 | 8.1 |
| 1976 | 42.78 | 6.0 | 40.68 | 5.9 |
| 1977 | 45.58 | 6.5 | 43.43 | 6.8 |
| 1978 | 48.75 | 6.9 | 46.42 | 6.9 |
| 1979 | 52.69 | 8.1 | 50.39 | 8.6 |
| 1980 | 57.39 | 8.9 | 55.62 | 10.4 |
| 1981 | 62.71 | 9.3 | 60.49 | 8.8 |
| 1982 | 66.52 | 6.1 | 63.79 | 5.5 |
| 1983 | 69.24 | 4.1 | 66.63 | 4.5 |
| 1984 | 71.80 | 3.7 | 69.06 | 3.6 |
| 1985 | 74.05 | 3.1 | 71.42 | 3.4 |
| 1986 | 75.67 | 2.2 | 73.13 | 2.4 |
| 1987 | 77.84 | 2.9 | 75.81 | 3.7 |
| 1988 | 80.46 | 3.4 | 78.73 | 3.9 |
| 1989 | 83.56 | 3.9 | 82.22 | 4.4 |
| 1990 | 86.85 | 3.9 | 86.02 | 4.6 |
| 1991 | 89.76 | 3.4 | 89.03 | 3.5 |
| 1992 | 91.70 | 2.2 | 91.44 | 2.7 |
| 1993 | 94.17 | 2.7 | 93.94 | 2.7 |
| 1994 | 96.13 | 2.1 | 95.86 | 2.0 |
| 1995 | 98.19 | 2.1 | 98.01 | 2.2 |
| 1996 | 100.00 | 1.8 | 100.00 | 2.0 |
| 1997 | 101.66 | 1.7 | 101.67 | 1.7 |
| 1998 | 102.86 | 1.2 | 102.63 | 0.9 |
| 1999(e) | 104.20 | 1.3 | 104.20 | 1.5 |

(e) = estimate

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget.

**Table 48**
**American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association**
**Cost of Living Comparisons for Selected Metropolitan Areas: Second Quarter 1999**

| Component Index Weights: | 100% All Items | 16% Groceries | 28% Housing | 8% Utilities | 10% Trans-portation | 5% Health Care | 33% Misc. Goods & Services |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S. Average** | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Utah Areas | | | | | | | |
| Salt Lake City | 106.6 | 106.5 | 117.8 | 79.6 | 103.8 | 99.7 | 105.6 |
| Cedar City (nonmetro) | 92.8 | 106.4 | 76.9 | 77.2 | 100.8 | 91.3 | 101.4 |
| Logan (nonmetro) | 101.2 | 102.7 | 111.3 | 83.4 | 99.7 | 90.2 | 98.3 |
| Provo-Orem | 97.9 | 99.3 | 99.7 | 78.9 | 111.3 | 87.8 | 97.7 |
| St George (nonmetro) | 101.8 | 106.8 | 100.8 | 94.7 | 104.7 | 95.9 | 102.0 |
| **Western Areas** | | | | | | | |
| Phoenix AZ | 103.3 | 103.7 | 101.4 | 103.2 | 123.0 | 113.9 | 97.3 |
| Los Angeles CA | 125.5 | 114.1 | 155.0 | 119.5 | 125.3 | 114.5 | 109.2 |
| Denver CO | 107.9 | 104.9 | 125.7 | 87.9 | 104.9 | 123.2 | 97.8 |
| Boise ID | 96.3 | 98.0 | 95.0 | 78.3 | 100.9 | 109.5 | 97.6 |
| Las Vegas NV | 106.6 | 115.1 | 96.8 | 87.0 | 131.8 | 125.1 | 105.1 |
| Albuquerque NM | 100.9 | 102.5 | 103.3 | 95.9 | 98.1 | 99.9 | 100.2 |
| Portland OR | 112.5 | 108.5 | 123.4 | 81.1 | 123.4 | 122.9 | 107.8 |
| Tacoma WA | 104.1 | 111.8 | 101.4 | 71.6 | 116.7 | 132.4 | 102.3 |
| Cheyenne WY | 98.3 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 81.0 | 97.3 | 105.0 | 102.7 |
| **Other Areas** | | | | | | | |
| Fairbanks AK | 121.5 | 114.6 | 124.6 | 141.3 | 113.1 | 159.4 | 114.2 |
| Philadelphia PA | 118.7 | 108.3 | 137.5 | 144.6 | 108.4 | 98.0 | 107.8 |
| Atlanta GA | 102.9 | 105.1 | 102.7 | 101.1 | 100.9 | 113.1 | 101.6 |
| Boston MA | 134.1 | 113.8 | 182.1 | 135.8 | 115.0 | 131.1 | 109.0 |
| Columbus OH | 100.6 | 104.1 | 98.5 | 124.5 | 99.3 | 87.6 | 97.3 |
| St. Louis MO | 96.7 | 99.6 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 93.9 | 105.5 | 95.1 |
| Dallas TX | 100.6 | 99.6 | 95.5 | 109.0 | 103.2 | 107.0 | 101.6 |

Source: American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association (ACCRA).

# Social Indicators

## Overview

Quality of life is a subjective notion and measuring it is difficult. However, the tie between economic performance and quality of life is indisputable. Another year of strong and stable economic growth brought with it opportunites and threats to the quality of life in Utah. Good economic times allow planning for the future in many ways including investing in education and transportation, but also bring challenges such as congestion, increased costs of housing and fears of crime. Indeed, during the past several years Utahns have consistently identified growth, crime and education as the most important issues facing the state.

## Utah Quality of Life Information

**Growth is of Concern to Utahns.** The *Utah Consumer Survey* is conducted by Valley Research, Inc. and provides valuable information about consumer sentiment in addition to: policy issues, income and employment, purchase intentions and spending, motor vehicles, home buying and building, health care/health insurance, and demographic characteristics. The survey has been administered for several years and allows comparisons over time. The most recent survey was during October 1999. Interviews were conducted by telephone with 501 randomly selected adults throughout Utah. The survey report details the answers given by respondents. One of the questions asked is "what is the most important issue facing Utah today?" Growth has been identified as the most important issue facing Utah in 15 of the last 16 quarterly surveys. Other issues that were identified as being important were education and crime/legal.

**Utah's Children are Utah's Future.** One of the benefits to the current economic prosperity in Utah is that it allows the ability to invest in building our human capital. There is substantial agreement among Utah economists that it is Utah's fast-growing and productive workforce that is the state's greatest asset. The strong economic performance experienced throughout the 19990s allows the state to focus on and invest in a quality educational system.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation tracks indicators of child well-being by state. The Foundation uses 10 indicators: low birth weight babies, infant mortality, child death rate, teen violent death rates, teen birth rates, juvenile violent crime arrest rates, high school dropouts, idle teens, poverty, and single-parent headed families. Utah ranked fifth among states in caring for its children.

## Current Data on Social Well-Being

**Crime.** Statistics for 1998 from the FBI's uniform crime reports show the rate of violent crimes per 100,000 persons to be 314.2 in Utah, significantly below the U.S. rate of 566. Fifteen states had lower rates than Utah.

**Education.** In 1998, Utah had the sixth highest percentage of persons age 25 and over with at least a high school degree (89.3%). Utah is ranked 13th for the percentage with a bachelor's degree or higher (27.6%).

**Home Ownership.** Home ownership rates for 1998 show that Utah has the 9th highest percent of home owners at 73.7%. The rate for the nation is 66.3%. The lowest rates were in D.C., Hawaii, California and New York.

**Vital Statistics and Health.** Utah's unique age structure affects its ranking among other states on many vital statistics. Utah has the highest percentage of the population under 18 years of age (33.4% in 1998) of any state and lowest median age (26.7 in 1998). Utah also has among the lowest percentage of the population age 65 and over(8.8% in 1998). The vital statistics, excluding health insurance coverage, are from the National Center for Health Statistics

<u>Births</u>. The birth rate in 1998 was estimated to be the highest of all states at 21.5 births per 1,000 people. Texas had the second highest rate at 17.3. The U.S. rate is 14.6.

<u>Deaths</u>. The overall death rate in Utah was 5.6 per 1,000 people in 1998, second lowest of the states. The age-adjusted rate was 4.1 per 1,000 and was also favorable among states, ranking third lowest. The infant mortality rate (deaths to infants less than 1 year-old per 1,000 live births) was 6.0 in Utah in 1996, ten states had lower rates. Utah ranks among the best for death from heart disease (second lowest) and cancer (lowest). The death rate per 100,000 people in 1996 from heart disease was 144.3 and from cancer, 105.2 in Utah. The death rate per 100,000 people in the U.S. in 1996 from heart disease was 276.4 and from cancer, 203.4.

<u>Health Insurance Coverage</u>. The Bureau of the Census estimated that approximately 13.1% of the Utah population was without health insurance coverage (a 3 year average for 1996-1998). Utah ranked 20th among states. The U.S. average is 16.0%.

**Poverty.** Utah is among the states with the lowest poverty rates. Statistics from the *Current Population Survey* show 8.5% of the population was in poverty in Utah for the 1996-1998 average. Only one state had a lower poverty rate (New Hampshire, 8.4%). In the U.S., it is estimated that 13.2% of the population was in poverty.

**Public Assistance.** Only 3.6% of the population were recipients of public aid in Utah in 1994, according to *Current Population Survey* data. With that figure Utah ranks 48th from the highest. The U.S. average was 7.7%. There were approximately 28,000 recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) in 1998, Utah rank 48th among states. Approximately 92,000 people in Utah received benefits from the Federal Food Stamp Program which dispersed $75 million worth of benefits in 1998. Utah ranked 13th highest in the number of people and the amount of benefits for the Food Stamp Program.

## Significant Issues

The data shown as social indicators in this chapter are presented here to stimulate thought on the interaction of economic performance and social well-being. No effort has been made to give weights to the measure, or to develop a composite index that would allow the data to be compared over time or by geographic area.

**Current Population Survey Data.** It should also be noted that the source of the data on educational attainment, poverty, public aid, health insurance coverage, and home ownership is the U.S. Bureau of the Census and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. These agencies provide state rankings from the *Current Population Survey*. The *Current Population Survey* is a monthly survey of approximately 50,000 households nationwide. The sampling variability in state estimates from the survey is problematic because of the small sample size. ✳

**Table 49**
**Social Indicators: Crime, Education, Homeownership**

| | CRIME | | | | EDUCATION | | | | HOME OWNERSHIP | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Educational Attainment, Persons 25 Years Old and Over, 1998: | | | | | |
| | Violent Crime* per 100,000 People,1998 (1) | | Child Abuse Children that are Subject of a Report: 1997 (2) | | High School or Higher (3) | | Bachelor's Degree or Higher (3) | | Home Ownership Rates 1998 (3) | |
| | Rate | Rank | Number | Rank | Percent | Rank | Percent | Rank | Percent | Rank |
| U.S. | 566.0 | – | 2,700,369 | – | 82.8 | – | 24.4 | – | 66.3 | – |
| Alabama | 512.1 | 30 | 37,873 | 23 | 78.8 | 43 | 20.6 | 38 | 72.9 | 10 |
| Alaska | 653.9 | 41 | 11,616 | 10 | 90.6 | 2 | 24.2 | 20 | 66.3 | 38 |
| Arizona | 577.9 | 35 | 80,622 | 38 | 81.9 | 35 | 21.9 | 32 | 64.3 | 41 |
| Arkansas | 490.2 | 29 | 36,340 | 22 | 76.8 | 50 | 16.2 | 51 | 66.7 | 35 |
| California | 703.7 | 42 | 480,443 | 45 | 80.1 | 40 | 26.4 | 17 | 56.0 | 48 |
| Colorado | 377.9 | 20 | 18,893 | 12 | 89.6 | 4 | 34.0 | 2 | 65.2 | 39 |
| Connecticut | 366.3 | 19 | 34,152 | 21 | 83.7 | 30 | 31.4 | 4 | 69.3 | 27 |
| Delaware | 762.4 | 44 | 9,657 | 6 | 85.2 | 21 | 25.1 | 19 | 71.0 | 18 |
| District of Colombia | 1,718.5 | 51 | 11,518 | 9 | 83.8 | 29 | 36.5 | 1 | 40.3 | 51 |
| Florida | 938.7 | 49 | 186,726 | 43 | 81.9 | 35 | 22.5 | 26 | 66.9 | 34 |
| Georgia | 572.7 | 34 | 79,848 | 36 | 80.0 | 41 | 20.7 | 37 | 71.2 | 17 |
| Hawaii | 246.9 | 7 | 4,221 | 2 | 84.6 | 23 | 24.0 | 21 | 52.8 | 49 |
| Idaho | 282.2 | 11 | 32,522 | 20 | 82.7 | 33 | 20.3 | 41 | 72.6 | 11 |
| Illinois | 807.7 | 47 | 115,344 | 40 | 84.2 | 26 | 25.8 | 18 | 68.0 | 31 |
| Indiana | 431.0 | 26 | 47,170 | 30 | 83.5 | 31 | 17.7 | 48 | 72.6 | 11 |
| Iowa | 311.5 | 14 | (NA) | – | 87.7 | 11 | 20.3 | 41 | 72.1 | 13 |
| Kansas | 397.0 | 21 | 45,459 | 28 | 89.2 | 7 | 28.5 | 9 | 66.7 | 35 |
| Kentucky | 284.0 | 12 | 45,001 | 27 | 77.9 | 47 | 20.1 | 43 | 75.1 | 3 |
| Louisiana | 779.5 | 45 | 46,287 | 29 | 78.6 | 44 | 19.5 | 45 | 66.6 | 37 |
| Maine | 125.8 | 4 | 10,041 | 7 | 86.7 | 13 | 19.2 | 47 | 74.6 | 6 |
| Maryland | 796.6 | 46 | 48,528 | 31 | 84.7 | 22 | 31.8 | 3 | 68.7 | 29 |
| Massachusetts | 621.3 | 38 | 64,008 | 34 | 85.6 | 18 | 31.0 | 5 | 61.3 | 46 |
| Michigan | 620.8 | 37 | 147,628 | 41 | 85.4 | 20 | 22.1 | 30 | 74.4 | 7 |
| Minnesota | 310.2 | 13 | 26,252 | 16 | 89.4 | 5 | 31.0 | 5 | 75.4 | 2 |
| Mississippi | 410.7 | 22 | (NA) | – | 77.3 | 48 | 19.5 | 45 | 75.1 | 3 |
| Missouri | 555.7 | 32 | 80,185 | 37 | 82.9 | 32 | 22.4 | 28 | 70.7 | 19 |
| Montana | 138.8 | 5 | 21,568 | 13 | 89.1 | 8 | 23.9 | 22 | 68.6 | 30 |
| Nebraska | 451.4 | 28 | 16,654 | 11 | 87.7 | 11 | 20.9 | 36 | 69.9 | 23 |
| Nevada | 643.6 | 40 | (NA) | – | 89.1 | 8 | 20.6 | 38 | 61.4 | 45 |
| New Hampshire | 107.2 | 3 | 9,015 | 5 | 84.0 | 28 | 26.6 | 16 | 69.6 | 25 |
| New Jersey | 440.1 | 27 | 70,024 | 35 | 86.5 | 15 | 30.1 | 8 | 63.1 | 43 |
| New Mexico | 961.4 | 50 | 23,454 | 15 | 79.6 | 42 | 23.1 | 25 | 71.3 | 14 |
| New York | 637.8 | 39 | 234,205 | 44 | 81.5 | 37 | 26.8 | 15 | 52.8 | 49 |
| North Carolina | 579.4 | 36 | 104,950 | 39 | 81.4 | 38 | 23.3 | 23 | 71.3 | 14 |
| North Dakota | 89.3 | 1 | 6,870 | 4 | 84.3 | 25 | 22.5 | 26 | 68.0 | 31 |
| Ohio | 362.5 | 18 | (NA) | – | 86.2 | 17 | 21.5 | 34 | 70.7 | 19 |
| Oklahoma | 539.4 | 31 | 51,001 | 32 | 84.6 | 23 | 20.5 | 40 | 69.7 | 24 |
| Oregon | 419.8 | 23 | 27,499 | 18 | 85.5 | 19 | 27.7 | 12 | 63.4 | 42 |
| Pennsylvania | 420.5 | 24 | 22,688 | 14 | 84.1 | 27 | 22.1 | 30 | 73.9 | 8 |
| Rhode Island | 312.1 | 15 | 10,182 | 8 | 80.7 | 39 | 27.8 | 11 | 59.8 | 47 |
| South Carolina | 903.2 | 48 | 39,333 | 25 | 78.6 | 44 | 21.3 | 35 | 76.6 | 1 |
| South Dakota | 154.3 | 6 | 4,874 | 3 | 86.3 | 16 | 21.8 | 33 | 67.3 | 33 |
| Tennessee | 715.0 | 43 | 32,383 | 19 | 76.9 | 49 | 16.9 | 49 | 71.3 | 14 |
| Texas | 564.6 | 33 | 162,974 | 42 | 78.3 | 46 | 23.3 | 23 | 62.5 | 44 |
| Utah | 314.2 | 16 | 27,219 | 17 | 89.3 | 6 | 27.6 | 13 | 73.7 | 9 |
| Vermont | 106.3 | 2 | 2,309 | 1 | 86.7 | 13 | 27.1 | 14 | 69.1 | 28 |
| Virginia | 325.7 | 17 | 51,227 | 33 | 82.6 | 34 | 30.3 | 7 | 69.4 | 26 |
| Washington | 428.5 | 25 | 38,200 | 24 | 92.0 | 1 | 28.1 | 10 | 64.9 | 40 |
| West Virginia | 248.6 | 9 | (NA) | – | 76.4 | 51 | 16.3 | 50 | 74.8 | 5 |
| Wisconsin | 249.0 | 10 | 43,406 | 26 | 88.0 | 10 | 22.3 | 29 | 70.1 | 21 |
| Wyoming | 247.6 | 8 | (NA) | – | 90.0 | 3 | 19.8 | 44 | 70.0 | 22 |

Note: Rank is most favorable value to least favorable. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.
* Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

**Table 50**
**Social Indicators: Health**

## VITAL STATISTICS AND HEALTH

| | Births per 1,000 People, 1998 (1) | | Deaths per 1,000 People, 1998 (1) | | Deaths per 1,000 People, 1998 (1) Age-Adjusted | | Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 1996 (2) | | Death Rate per 100,000 People, 1996: Heart Disease (2) | | Death Rate per 100,000 People, 1996: Cancer (2) | | Persons Without Health Insurance, 3-year Average 1996-98(3) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rate | Rank | Rate | Rank | Rate | Rank | Rate | Rank | Rate | Rank | Rate | Rank | Percent |
| U.S. | 14.6 | – | 8.7 | – | 4.7 | – | 7.3 | – | 276.4 | – | 203.4 | – | 16.0 |
| Alabama | 14.3 | 21 | 10.1 | 42 | 5.7 | 47 | 10.5 | 49 | 315.9 | 41 | 222.4 | 37 | 15.1 |
| Alaska | 16.2 | 5 | 4.2 | 1 | 4.4 | 15 | 7.2 | 24 | 85.0 | 1 | 106.4 | 2 | 16.3 |
| Arizona | 16.8 | 3 | 8.2 | 15 | 4.6 | 24 | 7.6 | 30 | 231.3 | 12 | 187.9 | 12 | 24.3 |
| Arkansas | 14.5 | 19 | 10.8 | 48 | 5.5 | 45 | 9.3 | 48 | 331.6 | 44 | 237.5 | 46 | 21.6 |
| California | 16.0 | 6 | * | – | * | – | 5.9 | 9 | 214.0 | 9 | 160.2 | 6 | 21.2 |
| Colorado | 15.1 | 13 | 6.7 | 3 | 4.2 | 5 | 6.6 | 18 | 172.6 | 3 | 147.9 | 3 | 15.6 |
| Connecticut | 13.4 | 38 | 9.1 | 30 | 4.3 | 10 | 6.4 | 16 | 303.2 | 37 | 218.2 | 35 | 11.8 |
| Delaware | 14.2 | 23 | 8.9 | 23 | 5.0 | 36 | 7.6 | 30 | 277.9 | 26 | 232.9 | 44 | 13.7 |
| District of Colombia | 14.7 | 16 | 11.4 | 49 | 6.7 | 50 | 14.9 | 51 | 298.0 | 33 | 254.0 | 48 | 16.0 |
| Florida | 13.1 | 40 | 10.6 | 47 | 4.6 | 23 | 7.5 | 28 | 345.4 | 48 | 261.8 | 51 | 18.7 |
| Georgia | 16.0 | 6 | 7.9 | 10 | 5.4 | 41 | 9.2 | 46 | 238.2 | 14 | 169.1 | 9 | 17.6 |
| Hawaii | 14.7 | 16 | 6.8 | 4 | 3.7 | 1 | 5.8 | 8 | 206.6 | 7 | 157.2 | 4 | 8.7 |
| Idaho | 15.8 | 9 | 7.5 | 6 | 4.2 | 9 | 7.4 | 26 | 200.5 | 6 | 167.1 | 7 | 17.3 |
| Illinois | 15.2 | 12 | 8.7 | 19 | 4.8 | 30 | 8.6 | 42 | 289.8 | 30 | 209.2 | 26 | 12.9 |
| Indiana | 14.3 | 21 | 8.9 | 24 | 4.9 | 33 | 8.7 | 43 | 287.9 | 29 | 213.8 | 31 | 12.1 |
| Iowa | 13.0 | 41 | 9.9 | 40 | 4.2 | 7 | 7.0 | 20 | 322.0 | 42 | 227.7 | 40 | 11.0 |
| Kansas | 14.6 | 18 | 9.2 | 32 | 4.5 | 21 | 8.3 | 37 | 281.4 | 27 | 207.8 | 25 | 11.1 |
| Kentucky | 13.8 | 33 | 9.6 | 37 | 5.3 | 40 | 7.5 | 27 | 306.7 | 40 | 232.4 | 43 | 14.8 |
| Louisiana | 15.3 | 11 | 9.2 | 33 | 5.8 | 48 | 9.0 | 45 | 270.4 | 21 | 214.1 | 32 | 19.8 |
| Maine | 11.0 | 51 | 9.8 | 39 | 4.6 | 25 | 4.4 | 1 | 284.8 | 28 | 237.4 | 45 | 13.2 |
| Maryland | 14.0 | 27 | 8.2 | 14 | 5.0 | 35 | 8.5 | 39 | 235.5 | 13 | 200.4 | 16 | 13.8 |
| Massachusetts | 13.3 | 39 | 9.0 | 27 | 4.2 | 6 | 5.0 | 2 | 276.5 | 25 | 229.0 | 41 | 11.8 |
| Michigan | 13.6 | 36 | 8.7 | 20 | 4.8 | 32 | 8.1 | 36 | 292.0 | 32 | 204.1 | 20 | 11.2 |
| Minnesota | 13.8 | 33 | 7.9 | 9 | 4.0 | 2 | 5.9 | 9 | 215.4 | 10 | 189.9 | 13 | 9.6 |
| Mississippi | 15.6 | 10 | 10.1 | 43 | 6.1 | 49 | 11.0 | 50 | 351.2 | 49 | 212.0 | 30 | 19.6 |
| Missouri | 13.9 | 30 | 10.1 | 44 | 5.1 | 37 | 7.6 | 30 | 340.1 | 45 | 223.2 | 38 | 12.1 |
| Montana | 12.1 | 48 | 9.0 | 26 | 4.5 | 20 | 7.0 | 20 | 243.7 | 18 | 201.1 | 17 | 17.6 |
| Nebraska | 14.2 | 23 | 9.1 | 31 | 4.3 | 11 | 8.7 | 43 | 302.8 | 36 | 201.3 | 18 | 10.4 |
| Nevada | 16.4 | 4 | 8.3 | 16 | 5.4 | 41 | 6.2 | 13 | 241.0 | 17 | 199.1 | 15 | 18.1 |
| New Hampshire | 12.3 | 46 | 8.1 | 13 | 4.4 | 16 | 5.0 | 2 | 251.0 | 19 | 205.3 | 22 | 10.9 |
| New Jersey | 14.4 | 20 | 8.8 | 21 | 4.4 | 17 | 6.9 | 19 | 298.8 | 34 | 229.3 | 42 | 16.5 |
| New Mexico | 16.0 | 6 | 7.7 | 8 | 4.8 | 29 | 6.2 | 13 | 186.5 | 4 | 159.9 | 5 | 22.0 |
| New York | 14.2 | 23 | 8.6 | 18 | 4.4 | 19 | 7.0 | 20 | 345.0 | 47 | 209.8 | 28 | 17.2 |
| North Carolina | 14.8 | 14 | 9.0 | 28 | 5.2 | 38 | 9.2 | 46 | 271.3 | 22 | 207.5 | 24 | 15.5 |
| North Dakota | 12.4 | 45 | 9.3 | 34 | 4.2 | 4 | 5.3 | 5 | 291.7 | 31 | 216.3 | 34 | 13.1 |
| Ohio | 13.6 | 36 | 9.5 | 36 | 4.9 | 34 | 7.7 | 33 | 306.2 | 39 | 226.7 | 39 | 11.1 |
| Oklahoma | 14.8 | 14 | 10.2 | 45 | 5.3 | 39 | 8.5 | 39 | 342.8 | 46 | 215.9 | 33 | 17.7 |
| Oregon | 13.8 | 33 | 9.0 | 25 | 4.5 | 22 | 5.6 | 6 | 239.4 | 15 | 209.5 | 27 | 14.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 12.2 | 47 | 10.6 | 46 | 4.7 | 27 | 7.8 | 35 | 362.2 | 50 | 253.1 | 47 | 10.0 |
| Rhode Island | 12.7 | 44 | 9.7 | 38 | 4.3 | 13 | 5.2 | 4 | 329.7 | 43 | 254.1 | 49 | 10.0 |
| South Carolina | 14.0 | 27 | 9.1 | 29 | 5.5 | 44 | 8.4 | 38 | 273.0 | 23 | 206.0 | 23 | 16.4 |
| South Dakota | 13.9 | 30 | 9.3 | 35 | 4.4 | 18 | 5.7 | 7 | 300.0 | 35 | 210.4 | 29 | 11.9 |
| Tennessee | 14.2 | 23 | 10.0 | 41 | 5.6 | 46 | 8.5 | 39 | 305.3 | 38 | 218.4 | 36 | 13.9 |
| Texas | 17.3 | 2 | 7.2 | 5 | 4.7 | 27 | 6.3 | 15 | 221.8 | 11 | 167.3 | 8 | 24.4 |
| Utah | 21.5 | 1 | 5.6 | 2 | 4.1 | 3 | 6.0 | 11 | 144.3 | 2 | 105.2 | 1 | 13.1 |
| Vermont | 11.1 | 50 | 8.4 | 17 | 4.3 | 12 | 7.1 | 23 | 252.6 | 20 | 205.0 | 21 | 10.1 |
| Virginia | 13.9 | 30 | 8.0 | 12 | 4.8 | 30 | 7.7 | 33 | 240.8 | 16 | 190.4 | 14 | 13.1 |
| Washington | 14.0 | 27 | 7.5 | 7 | 4.2 | 8 | 6.0 | 11 | 212.1 | 8 | 181.9 | 11 | 12.4 |
| West Virginia | 11.5 | 49 | 11.5 | 50 | 5.5 | 43 | 7.4 | 26 | 386.4 | 51 | 255.9 | 50 | 16.5 |
| Wisconsin | 12.9 | 43 | 8.8 | 22 | 4.3 | 14 | 7.3 | 25 | 275.2 | 24 | 203.2 | 19 | 9.4 |
| Wyoming | 13.0 | 41 | 8.0 | 11 | 4.7 | 26 | 6.4 | 16 | 197.1 | 5 | 180.5 | 10 | 15.3 |

Note: Rank is most favorable value to least favorable. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

Sources: (1) National Center for Health Statistics, "National Vital Statistics Report"; (2) Bureau of the Census, "Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1999"; (3) U.S. Bureau of the Census, "March 1998 Current Population Survey".

**Table 51**
**Social Indicators: Poverty and Public Assistance**

| | POVERTY | | PUBLIC ASSISTANCE | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Ages in Poverty 3-year Average 1996-1998 (1) | | Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) June 1999 (2) | | Federal Food Stamp Program 1998 (2) Thousands | | Federal Food Stamp Program 1998 (2) Millions of Dollars | |
| | Percent | Rank | Recipients | Rank | Persons | Rank | Benefits | Rank |
| U.S. | 13.2 | – | 6,889,315 | – | 19,744 | – | 16,822 | – |
| Alabama | 14.7 | 38 | 45,472 | 23 | 427 | 39 | 357 | 38 |
| Alaska | 8.8 | 6 | 25,393 | 10 | 42 | 4 | 50 | 8 |
| Arizona | 18.1 | 47 | 87,894 | 31 | 296 | 29 | 251 | 29 |
| Arkansas | 17.2 | 45 | 29,350 | 13 | 256 | 25 | 206 | 25 |
| California | 16.3 | 42 | 1,735,103 | 51 | 2,259 | 51 | 2,018 | 51 |
| Colorado | 9.3 | 8 | 35,469 | 19 | 191 | 20 | 157 | 20 |
| Connecticut | 9.9 | 13 | 83,458 | 29 | 196 | 22 | 162 | 21 |
| Delaware | 9.5 | 10 | 15,599 | 7 | 46 | 6 | 34 | 4 |
| District of Colombia | 22.7 | 51 | 46,840 | 24 | 85 | 12 | 85 | 15 |
| Florida | 13.9 | 35 | 173,341 | 44 | 991 | 48 | 849 | 48 |
| Georgia | 14.3 | 36 | 130,210 | 39 | 632 | 43 | 535 | 43 |
| Hawaii | 12.3 | 29 | 44,229 | 21 | 122 | 17 | 178 | 23 |
| Idaho | 13.2 | 32 | 4,365 | 2 | 62 | 8 | 47 | 7 |
| Illinois | 11.1 | 22 | 344,320 | 49 | 923 | 47 | 848 | 47 |
| Indiana | 8.6 | 3 | 108,986 | 35 | 313 | 30 | 263 | 31 |
| Iowa | 9.4 | 9 | 57,356 | 27 | 141 | 18 | 110 | 17 |
| Kansas | 10.1 | 15 | 32,532 | 16 | 119 | 16 | 83 | 14 |
| Kentucky | 15.5 | 40 | 93,444 | 33 | 412 | 37 | 346 | 37 |
| Louisiana | 18.6 | 49 | 100,577 | 34 | 537 | 41 | 468 | 42 |
| Maine | 10.6 | 18 | 35,313 | 18 | 115 | 15 | 100 | 16 |
| Maryland | 8.6 | 5 | 89,003 | 32 | 323 | 31 | 282 | 33 |
| Massachusetts | 10.3 | 16 | 123,933 | 36 | 293 | 28 | 222 | 26 |
| Michigan | 10.8 | 21 | 244,621 | 45 | 772 | 45 | 588 | 44 |
| Minnesota | 9.9 | 12 | 135,202 | 40 | 220 | 23 | 173 | 22 |
| Mississippi | 18.3 | 48 | 33,853 | 17 | 329 | 32 | 254 | 30 |
| Missouri | 10.4 | 17 | 125,981 | 38 | 411 | 36 | 345 | 36 |
| Montana | 16.4 | 43 | 14,079 | 5 | 62 | 9 | 52 | 9 |
| Nebraska | 10.8 | 20 | 32,228 | 15 | 95 | 14 | 68 | 12 |
| Nevada | 9.9 | 11 | 18,308 | 9 | 72 | 10 | 63 | 11 |
| New Hampshire | 8.4 | 1 | 15,416 | 6 | 40 | 3 | 30 | 3 |
| New Jersey | 9.0 | 7 | 159,721 | 42 | 425 | 38 | 384 | 39 |
| New Mexico | 22.4 | 50 | 77,896 | 28 | 175 | 19 | 145 | 19 |
| New York | 16.6 | 44 | 795,030 | 50 | 1,627 | 49 | 1,487 | 50 |
| North Carolina | 12.5 | 30 | 124,432 | 37 | 528 | 40 | 422 | 40 |
| North Dakota | 13.2 | 33 | 8,227 | 4 | 34 | 2 | 25 | 2 |
| Ohio | 11.6 | 25 | 258,773 | 46 | 734 | 44 | 607 | 45 |
| Oklahoma | 14.8 | 39 | 50,910 | 26 | 288 | 27 | 231 | 28 |
| Oregon | 12.8 | 26 | 44,565 | 22 | 238 | 24 | 198 | 24 |
| Pennsylvania | 11.3 | 24 | 304,451 | 48 | 907 | 46 | 765 | 46 |
| Rhode Island | 11.8 | 27 | 49,897 | 25 | 73 | 11 | 58 | 10 |
| South Carolina | 13.3 | 34 | 40,293 | 20 | 333 | 33 | 264 | 32 |
| South Dakota | 13.0 | 31 | 7,625 | 3 | 45 | 5 | 37 | 6 |
| Tennessee | 14.5 | 37 | 147,137 | 41 | 538 | 42 | 438 | 41 |
| Texas | 16.1 | 41 | 288,525 | 47 | 1,636 | 50 | 1,427 | 49 |
| Utah | 8.5 | 2 | 28,909 | 12 | 92 | 13 | 75 | 13 |
| Vermont | 10.6 | 19 | 17,585 | 8 | 46 | 7 | 34 | 5 |
| Virginia | 11.3 | 23 | 83,733 | 30 | 397 | 35 | 307 | 34 |
| Washington | 10.0 | 14 | 164,323 | 43 | 362 | 34 | 320 | 35 |
| West Virginia | 17.6 | 46 | 31,032 | 14 | 269 | 26 | 224 | 27 |
| Wisconsin | 8.6 | 4 | 27,140 | 11 | 193 | 21 | 130 | 18 |
| Wyoming | 12.0 | 28 | 1,621 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 21 | 1 |

Note: Rank is most favorable value to least favorable. When states share the same rank, the next lower rank is omitted.

Sources: (1) U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Survey"; (2) U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Statistical Abstract of the United States. 1999"

# Regional / National Comparisons

## Overview

The 1990s have been a period of sustained economic growth for the Mountain Division. The eight mountain states show a population, employment, average annual pay, and per capita personal income growth rates well above national averages. Among the mountain states, Utah ranked well above the national average in population, employment, and personal income growth rates for the 1990s.

## Population Growth

The Mountain Division population growth is twice as fast as seen nationally. Between 1997 and 1998, the mountain states grew by 2%, while the nation grew by only 1%. The mountain region's 1998 population of 16.8 million, amounts to 6.2% of the nation's population. For the five years of 1993 to 1998, the population of the mountain states grew by an annual average rate of 2.5%. In fact, the Mountain Division had the five fastest growing states in the nation for this five-year period. Nevada was the fastest growing state in the nation with an annual average population growth rate of 4.8%. Arizona came in second at 3.2%, Utah ranked third at 2.3%, Idaho fourth and Colorado fifth with 2.2% each. New Mexico, which grew at an annual average rate of 1.5%, also grew at a rate well above the national average. Population growth is slowest in Montana and Wyoming at 0.9% and 0.5% respectively on average from 1993 to1998.

## Personal Income Growth

Total personal income for the mountain region grew by an annual average rate of 7.4% between 1993 and 1998. This is faster than the national average of 5.5% for the same period and shows that the mountain region is still doing much better than the nation. The mountain region took the four top spots in personal income growth for the 50 states. Nevada lead the nation with a average 5 year personal income growth rate of 9.1%, Arizona came in second with an average rate of 8.2%, Colorado came in third at 7.8%, and Utah fourth with a rate of 7.7%. Idaho personal income also grew well at 5.9%, placing it 15th in the nation. New Mexico grew just below the national rate at 5.4% per year. Wyoming and Montana, had personal income growth rates below the national average for the five-year period. Wyoming an average growth rate of 4.0% and Montana at 3.8%. The mountain states, with a total personal income of $404.3 billion in 1998, accounted for 5.6% of the nation's total personal income of $7.2 trillion.

For the five-year period of 1993-1998, the mountain states had a per capita personal income growth rate of 4.7% per year. This is above the national rate of growth of 4.5% for the same period. Three states accounted for the region's higher than average rate of growth -- Colorado at 5.4%, Utah at 5.2%, and Arizona at 4.9%. These rates of growth ranked these three states first, fifth and 15th respectively among the 50 states. The rest of the mountain states all had per capita personal income growth rates below the national average. From 1993 to 1998, Montana had slowest per capita personal income growth per year in the region at just 2.9%.

The mountain states had an average per capita personal income of $24,045 in 1998. This is 90.8% of the national average of $26,482. Only two mountain states had a per capita personal income above the national average. Colorado had the highest per capita personal income of the eight mountain states at $28,821, 108.8% of the national average. This placed the state 10th nationally. Nevada had a per capita personal income of $27,360 in 1998, 103.3% of the national average, ranking it 15th nationally. No other mountain state is in the top half of the 50 states in per capita personal income. Wyoming ranked 35th at $23,225, Arizona ranked 36th at $23,152, Utah ranked 44th at $21,096, Idaho came in at 45th with per capita income of $21,080, Montana ranked 48th at $20,247, and New Mexico came in at 49th with a per capita income of $20,008.

## Median Household Income Growth

For the three-year average of 1996-98, the mountain states had a median household income of about $37,598, or 99.5% of the national average. This average, though virtually equivalent to that of the nation's, belies significant household income differences among the eight mountain states. Median household income among the mountain states for the three-year average of 1996-98 ranked from sixth in the nation to 48th. Colorado had the highest median household income of the mountain states at $44,349 or 117.4% of the national average and placing it sixth in the nation. Utah ranked tenth in the nation, with a median household income of $42,073, or 111.4% of the national average for the 3-year average. Nevada claimed a median household income of $39,751 or 105.2% of the nation and ranked 18th among the states. No other mountain state ranked in the top 30 in median household income. Two mountain states ranked quite low. Montana, with a median household income of $30,348 ranked 47th and New Mexico, with a median household income of $29,386, ranked 48th.

## Average Annual Pay

The most complete measure of relative wages is *average annual pay for all workers covered by unemployment insurance programs*. From 1993 to 1998, this measurement of wage growth for the mountain states averaged 4.1% per year compared to 3.9% for the U.S. Mountain states' wages increased from 89.3% of the U.S. average in 1993 to 90.2% by 1998. Growth rates above the national average show the strength of the regional economy relative to that of the nation's. Colorado ranked first among the mountain states and 12th in the nation with an annual average pay of $32,246 in 1998. Nevada, with an average annual pay of $30,201, ranked second among the mountain states and 20th in the nation. Arizona ranked 23rd nationally with $29,317 average pay. No other mountain state ranked in the top 25 among the states in average annual pay. Utah ranked 33rd with an annual average pay of $26,869. Following Utah were New Mexico with an average annual pay of $25,716 and a national ranking of 40th, Idaho with an annual average pay of $24,866 and a rank of 45th, Wyoming with an annual average pay of $24,747 and a rank of 46th and last, Montana with an average annual pay of $22,644 and a rank of 51st.

## Nonagricultural Payrolls

Between 1993 and 1998, the mountain states had an average annual employment growth rate of 4.6%. This compares quite favorably to the 2.6% average annual employment growth rate for the nation. Every mountain state, except Wyoming, experienced an employment growth rate above that of the nation. In fact, the mountain states took the top four spots among the 50 states in employment growth rates. Nevada took top honors with an average annual employment growth rate of 6.6%, for the five-year period. Arizona ranked second among the states with an employment growth rate of 5.6%, Utah ranked third at 4.8%, and Colorado fourth with an employment growth rate of 4.2%. Idaho ranked seventh at 3.6% average per year.

Despite the overall impressive growth rates of the mountain states relative to the nation over the last five years, there are now clear signs that the economies of the mountain states are slowing. Recent U.S. Department of Labor data shows that from November 1998 to November 1999 every mountain state except Wyoming has experienced slower employment growth rates than they had experienced for the five years of 1993-98.

The mountain state's unemployment rate of 4.4% for 1998 was just below the national average of 4.5%. The preliminary unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for November 1999 of 3.6% compares to 3.8% for the nation. Nevertheless, there is substantial divergence among the mountain states in unemployment rates. In 1998, Utah and Colorado had the lowest unemployment rates of the mountain states at 3.8%. Arizona ranked third among the mountain states with an unemployment rate of 4.1%. Nevada ranked fourth in 1998 among the mountain states with an unemployment rate of 4.3%. New Mexico and Montana had the highest unemployment rates in the region with rates of 6.2% and 5.6% respectively. Not very long ago unemployment rate around 6% would have been considered quite good, yet at 6.2% New Mexico has the 4th worst rate of unemployment in the nation.

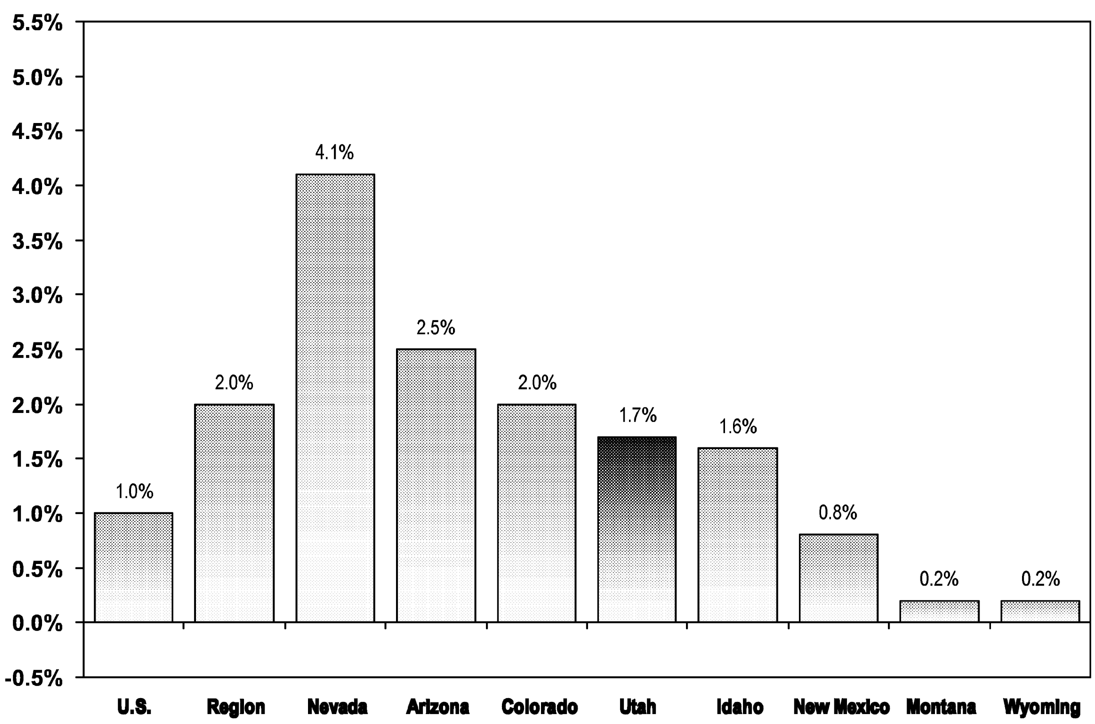
## Poverty Rates

For the three-year average - 1996 to 1998, the mountain states had a poverty rate of 13.8%, slightly above the national average of 13.2%. As with median household income, there is a substantial spread among the eight mountain states in poverty rates. Using the three-year average for 1996-98, the mountain states ranged in poverty rates from a low of 8.5% in Utah to a high of 22.4% in New Mexico. Utah's low rate placed it as the second lowest poverty rate in the nation. Following Utah, was Colorado with a poverty rate of 9.3% placing the state eighth in the nation. Nevada and Wyoming also had a poverty rates below the national average. At 9.9%, Nevada ranked 11th in the nation and Wyoming ranked 27th with 12.0% poverty. The other four mountain states had poverty rates above the national average.

## Conclusion

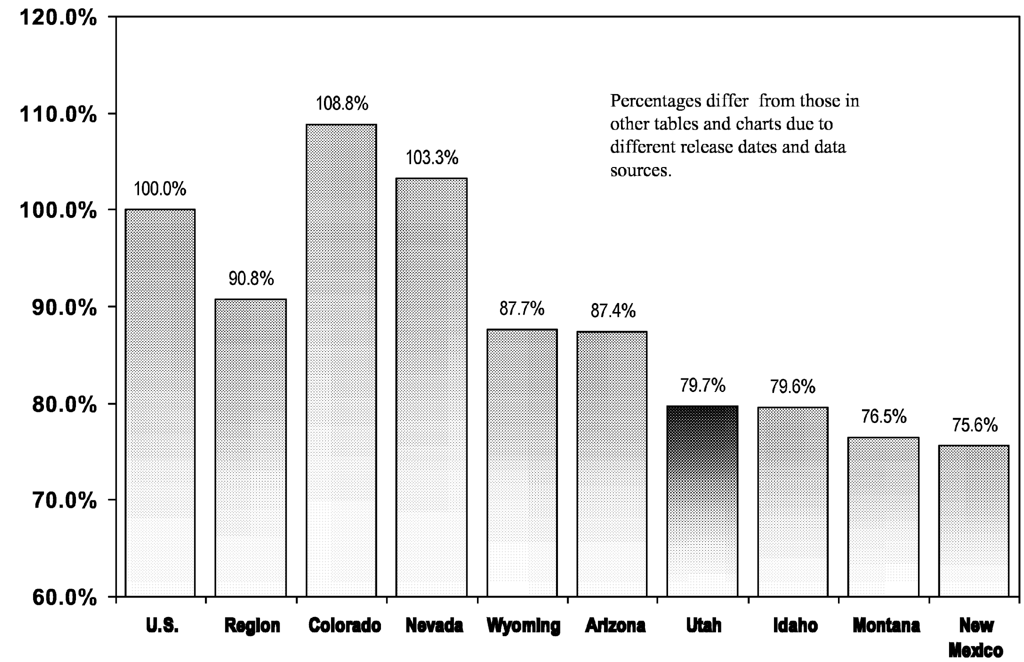
The national economy remains strong. From 1993 to 1998 the nation's employment growth rate grew by an annual average rate of 2.6%. From November 1998 to November 1999, slowed to 2.1%. Most mountain states also show growth rates in employment, population, and income that are still strong but have moderated from the rapid growth of mid-decade. Mountain Division states continue to the enjoy the benefits of the long lasting regional and national economic expansion of the 1990's. Of the eight mountain states, Montana and Wyoming show considerably slower growth by most indicators. Their economies are much more closely aligned with the "old west", dependent on extractive industries and agriculture. The other mountain states appear to be moving forward effectively in the information age. ✳

**Figure 36**
**Population Growth Rates—U.S. and Mountain Division States: 1997 to 1998**



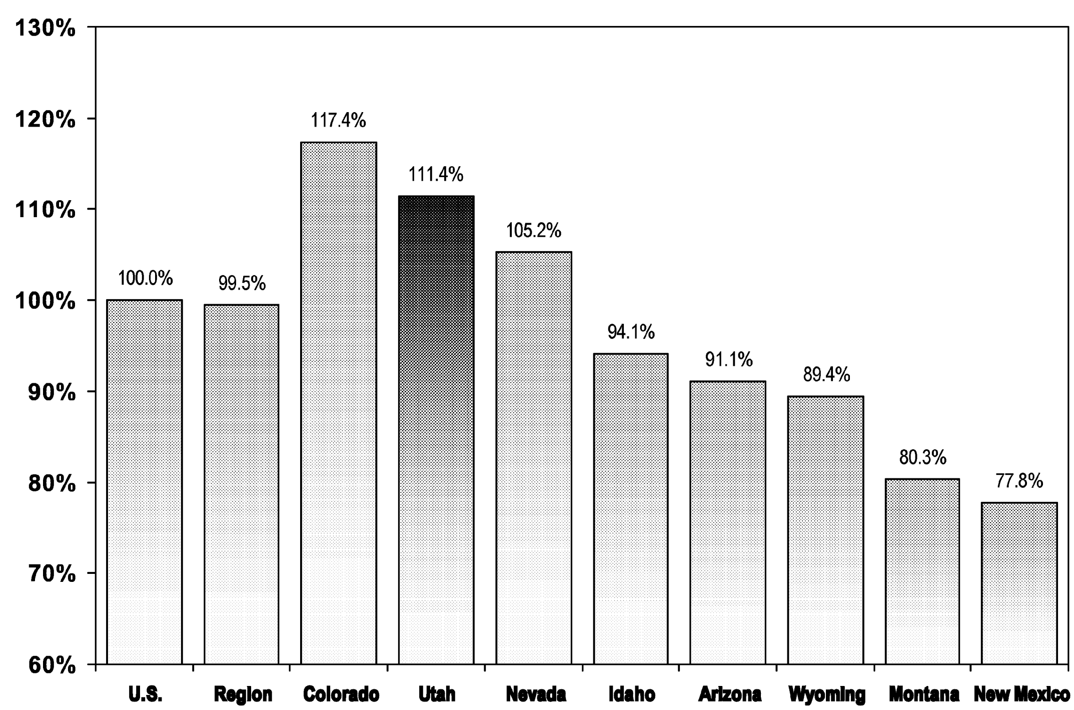

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

**Figure 37**
**Per Capita Income as a Percent of U.S.—Mountain Division States: 1998**



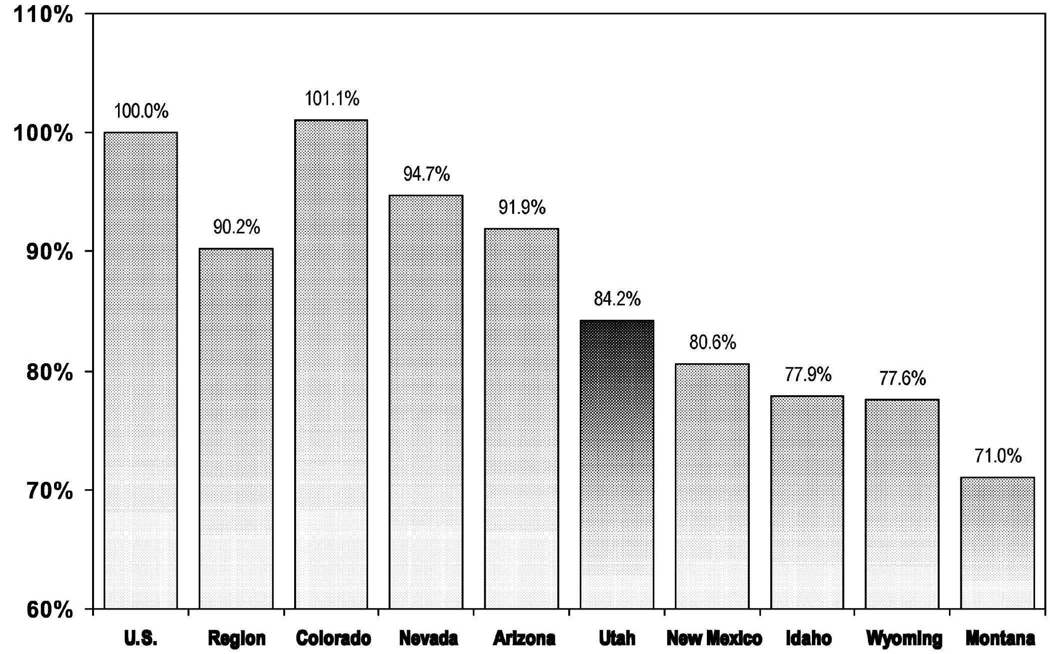

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

**Figure 38**
**Median Household Income as a Percent of U.S.—Mountain Division States: 1996 to 1998 Three - Year Average**



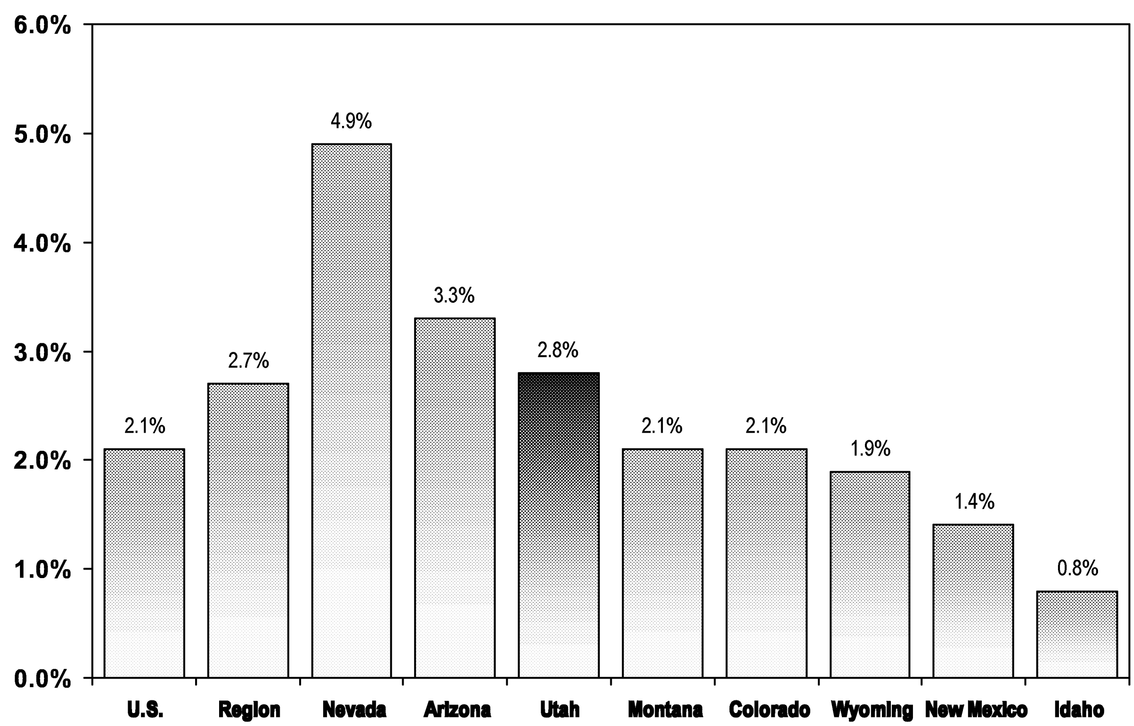

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

**Figure 39**
**Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S.—Mountain Division States: 1998***



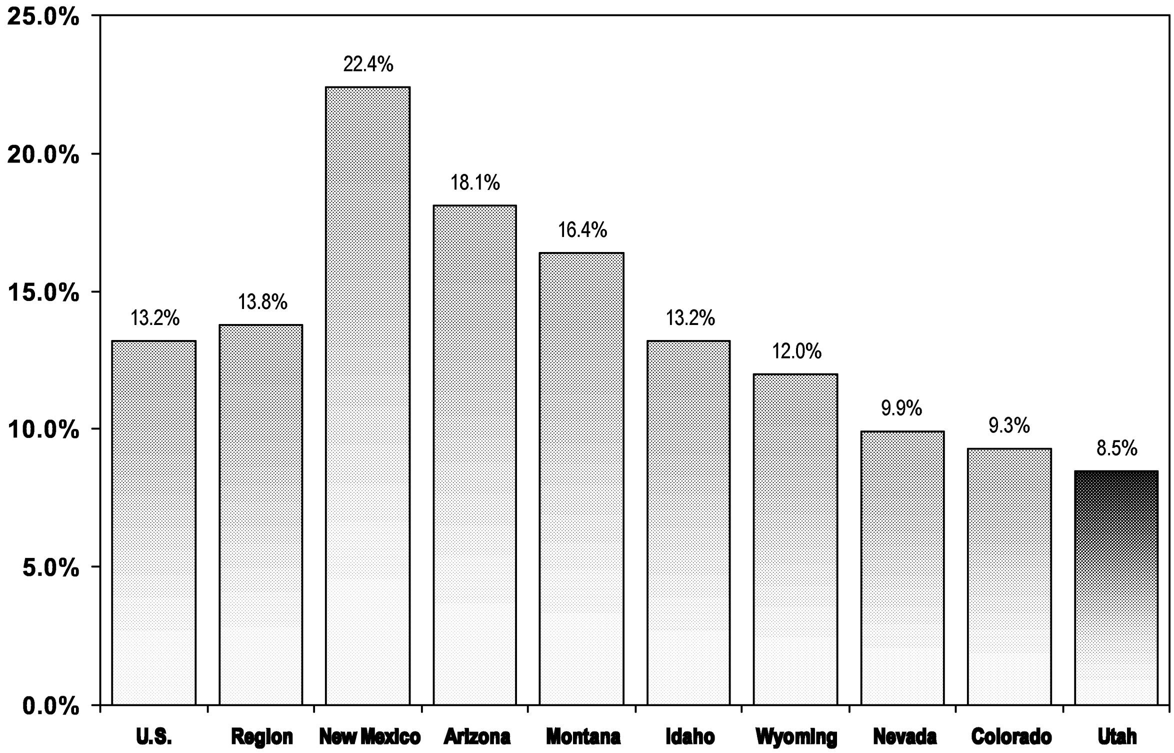

*For workers covered by unemployment insurance
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Figure 40**
**Nonagricultural Employment Growth—U.S. and Mountain Division States: November 1998 to November 1999**




Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Figure 41**
**Percent of Persons in Poverty: Three-Year Average 1996 to 1998**




Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

**Table 52**
**Population and Households—U.S., Mountain Division, and States**

| Division/State | Population (July 1 Estimates) 1993 (thousands) | 1997 (thousands) | 1998 (thousands) | Rates of Population Change: Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1993-98 | Percent Change 1997-98 | Households (July 1 Estimates) 1998 (thousands) | Persons per Household | Rankings: Rank by Population 1998 | Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1993-98 | Rank by Percent Change 1997-98 | Rank by Persons per Household 1998 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 257,746 | 267,744 | 270,299 | 1.0% | 1.0% | 101,041 | 2.61 | | | | |
| Mountain States | 14,835 | 16,481 | 16,813 | 2.5% | 2.0% | 6,287 | 2.62 | | | | |
| Arizona | 3,994 | 4,553 | 4,669 | 3.2% | 2.5% | 1,762 | 2.60 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| Colorado | 3,562 | 3,892 | 3,971 | 2.2% | 2.0% | 1,561 | 2.49 | 24 | 5 | 4 | 44 |
| Idaho | 1,100 | 1,209 | 1,229 | 2.2% | 1.6% | 448 | 2.69 | 40 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| Montana | 840 | 879 | 880 | 0.9% | 0.2% | 346 | 2.47 | 44 | 19 | 40 | 49 |
| Nevada | 1,382 | 1,679 | 1,747 | 4.8% | 4.1% | 676 | 2.54 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 35 |
| New Mexico | 1,615 | 1,724 | 1,737 | 1.5% | 0.8% | 632 | 2.70 | 37 | 12 | 22 | 6 |
| Utah | 1,872 | 2,065 | 2,100 | 2.3% | 1.7% | 677 | 3.06 | 34 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Wyoming | 469 | 480 | 481 | 0.5% | 0.2% | 185 | 2.54 | 51 | 37 | 42 | 33 |
| Other States | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 4,192 | 4,322 | 4,352 | 0.8% | 0.7% | 1,663 | 2.56 | 23 | 25 | 26 | 22 |
| Alaska | 597 | 610 | 614 | 0.6% | 0.7% | 215 | 2.78 | 48 | 35 | 24 | 4 |
| Arkansas | 2,424 | 2,523 | 2,538 | 0.9% | 0.6% | 970 | 2.56 | 33 | 20 | 28 | 25 |
| California | 31,124 | 32,182 | 32,667 | 1.0% | 1.5% | 11,446 | 2.79 | 1 | 18 | 10 | 3 |
| Connecticut | 3,270 | 3,267 | 3,274 | 0.0% | 0.2% | 1,238 | 2.57 | 29 | 47 | 39 | 21 |
| Delaware | 700 | 735 | 744 | 1.2% | 1.2% | 284 | 2.54 | 45 | 14 | 14 | 32 |
| D.C. | 577 | 530 | 523 | -1.9% | -1.3% | 225 | 2.15 | 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Florida | 13,712 | 14,677 | 14,916 | 1.7% | 1.6% | 5,881 | 2.48 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 45 |
| Georgia | 6,895 | 7,490 | 7,642 | 2.1% | 2.0% | 2,843 | 2.63 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 12 |
| Hawaii | 1,164 | 1,192 | 1,193 | 0.5% | 0.1% | 401 | 2.87 | 41 | 38 | 46 | 2 |
| Illinois | 11,718 | 11,989 | 12,045 | 0.6% | 0.5% | 4,438 | 2.65 | 5 | 36 | 32 | 11 |
| Indiana | 5,701 | 5,865 | 5,899 | 0.7% | 0.6% | 2,231 | 2.57 | 14 | 29 | 29 | 20 |
| Iowa | 2,821 | 2,854 | 2,862 | 0.3% | 0.3% | 1,103 | 2.50 | 30 | 42 | 38 | 43 |
| Kansas | 2,538 | 2,601 | 2,629 | 0.7% | 1.1% | 999 | 2.55 | 32 | 28 | 17 | 27 |
| Kentucky | 3,794 | 3,910 | 3,936 | 0.7% | 0.7% | 1,497 | 2.56 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 24 |
| Louisiana | 4,286 | 4,354 | 4,369 | 0.4% | 0.4% | 1,599 | 2.66 | 22 | 41 | 36 | 10 |
| Maine | 1,236 | 1,242 | 1,244 | 0.1% | 0.2% | 490 | 2.48 | 39 | 44 | 41 | 46 |
| Maryland | 4,943 | 5,095 | 5,135 | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1,906 | 2.63 | 19 | 23 | 20 | 13 |
| Massachusetts | 6,008 | 6,114 | 6,147 | 0.5% | 0.5% | 2,349 | 2.52 | 13 | 39 | 31 | 38 |
| Michigan | 9,523 | 9,780 | 9,817 | 0.6% | 0.4% | 3,693 | 2.60 | 8 | 32 | 35 | 15 |
| Minnesota | 4,524 | 4,687 | 4,725 | 0.9% | 0.8% | 1,791 | 2.58 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 18 |
| Mississippi | 2,636 | 2,732 | 2,752 | 0.9% | 0.7% | 997 | 2.68 | 31 | 22 | 23 | 9 |
| Missouri | 5,238 | 5,408 | 5,439 | 0.8% | 0.6% | 2,089 | 2.53 | 16 | 24 | 30 | 36 |
| Nebraska | 1,612 | 1,657 | 1,663 | 0.6% | 0.3% | 636 | 2.54 | 38 | 31 | 37 | 30 |
| New Hampshire | 1,122 | 1,172 | 1,185 | 1.1% | 1.1% | 450 | 2.56 | 42 | 15 | 15 | 23 |
| New Jersey | 7,873 | 8,058 | 8,115 | 0.6% | 0.7% | 2,957 | 2.69 | 9 | 33 | 25 | 8 |
| New York | 18,139 | 18,146 | 18,175 | 0.0% | 0.2% | 6,766 | 2.61 | 3 | 45 | 43 | 14 |
| North Carolina | 6,949 | 7,431 | 7,546 | 1.7% | 1.6% | 2,883 | 2.54 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 31 |
| North Dakota | 637 | 641 | 638 | 0.0% | -0.4% | 247 | 2.48 | 47 | 46 | 50 | 48 |
| Ohio | 11,063 | 11,193 | 11,209 | 0.3% | 0.1% | 4,285 | 2.55 | 7 | 43 | 44 | 29 |
| Oklahoma | 3,229 | 3,322 | 3,347 | 0.7% | 0.8% | 1,288 | 2.52 | 27 | 27 | 21 | 40 |
| Oregon | 3,035 | 3,243 | 3,282 | 1.6% | 1.2% | 1,286 | 2.50 | 28 | 11 | 13 | 42 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,022 | 12,011 | 12,001 | -0.0% | -0.1% | 4,593 | 2.54 | 6 | 48 | 48 | 34 |
| Rhode Island | 998 | 987 | 988 | -0.2% | 0.1% | 376 | 2.53 | 43 | 50 | 45 | 37 |
| South Carolina | 3,635 | 3,788 | 3,836 | 1.1% | 1.3% | 1,441 | 2.58 | 26 | 16 | 12 | 19 |
| South Dakota | 723 | 738 | 738 | 0.4% | 0.1% | 277 | 2.55 | 46 | 40 | 47 | 28 |
| Tennessee | 5,082 | 5,372 | 5,431 | 1.3% | 1.1% | 2,100 | 2.52 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 39 |
| Texas | 18,009 | 19,386 | 19,760 | 1.9% | 1.9% | 7,113 | 2.71 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Vermont | 574 | 589 | 591 | 0.6% | 0.4% | 231 | 2.46 | 49 | 34 | 34 | 50 |
| Virginia | 6,467 | 6,737 | 6,791 | 1.0% | 0.8% | 2,579 | 2.55 | 12 | 17 | 19 | 26 |
| Washington | 5,249 | 5,614 | 5,689 | 1.6% | 1.3% | 2,211 | 2.52 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 41 |
| West Virginia | 1,817 | 1,815 | 1,811 | -0.1% | -0.2% | 716 | 2.48 | 35 | 49 | 49 | 47 |
| Wisconsin | 5,056 | 5,201 | 5,224 | 0.7% | 0.4% | 1,973 | 2.58 | 18 | 30 | 33 | 17 |

Note:
Totals differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 53**
**Total Personal Income—U.S., Mountain Division, and States**

| Division/State | Total Personal Income | | | Rates of Total Personal Income Change | | Total Personal Income (saar) | | | Rankings | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1993 (millions) | 1997 (millions) | 1998 (millions) | Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1993-98 | Percent Change 1997-98 | 2nd Quarter 1997 (millions) | 2nd Quarter 1998 (millions) | Percent Change 1998-99 | Rank by Total Personal Income 1998 | Rank by Avg. Ann. Growth Rate 1993-98 | Rank by Percent Change 1997-98 | Rank by Percent Change (saar) 1998-99 |
| United States | 5,469,485 | 6,770,650 | 7,158,176 | 5.5% | 5.7% | 7,108,060 | 7,492,844 | 5.4% | | | | |
| Mountain States | 283,460 | 377,537 | 404,278 | 7.4% | 7.1% | 400,450 | 424,890 | 6.1% | | | | |
| Arizona | 72,962 | 100,160 | 108,087 | 8.2% | 7.9% | 106,967 | 113,141 | 5.8% | 23 | 2 | 2 | 17 |
| Colorado | 78,783 | 105,143 | 114,449 | 7.8% | 8.9% | 113,255 | 120,606 | 6.5% | 22 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Idaho | 19,474 | 24,651 | 25,901 | 5.9% | 5.1% | 25,622 | 27,369 | 6.8% | 43 | 15 | 31 | 5 |
| Montana | 14,761 | 17,276 | 17,827 | 3.8% | 3.2% | 17,786 | 18,578 | 4.5% | 46 | 47 | 49 | 36 |
| Nevada | 30,945 | 44,510 | 47,795 | 9.1% | 7.4% | 47,203 | 51,446 | 9.0% | 34 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 26,749 | 33,269 | 34,753 | 5.4% | 4.5% | 34,543 | 35,539 | 2.9% | 38 | 25 | 43 | 47 |
| Utah | 30,624 | 41,681 | 44,297 | 7.7% | 6.3% | 44,070 | 46,500 | 5.5% | 35 | 4 | 11 | 20 |
| Wyoming | 9,163 | 10,847 | 11,169 | 4.0% | 3.0% | 11,004 | 11,711 | 6.4% | 51 | 46 | 50 | 8 |
| Other States | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 72,930 | 89,348 | 93,567 | 5.1% | 4.7% | 92,976 | 96,519 | 3.8% | 24 | 34 | 37 | 43 |
| Alaska | 13,556 | 15,222 | 15,823 | 3.1% | 3.9% | 15,749 | 16,200 | 2.9% | 48 | 49 | 46 | 48 |
| Arkansas | 39,704 | 49,442 | 51,763 | 5.4% | 4.7% | 51,403 | 53,734 | 4.5% | 33 | 21 | 38 | 33 |
| California | 698,130 | 846,839 | 900,900 | 5.2% | 6.4% | 892,504 | 952,621 | 6.7% | 1 | 30 | 9 | 6 |
| Connecticut | 95,588 | 117,173 | 123,431 | 5.2% | 5.3% | 122,052 | 128,463 | 5.3% | 21 | 29 | 26 | 26 |
| Delaware | 16,482 | 20,946 | 22,258 | 6.2% | 6.3% | 22,118 | 23,476 | 6.1% | 44 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| D.C. | 17,264 | 18,919 | 19,526 | 2.5% | 3.2% | 19,408 | 20,251 | 4.3% | 45 | 51 | 48 | 37 |
| Florida | 289,052 | 363,980 | 386,654 | 6.0% | 6.2% | 383,881 | 401,105 | 4.5% | 4 | 13 | 13 | 34 |
| Georgia | 135,613 | 178,875 | 191,865 | 7.2% | 7.3% | 189,851 | 203,878 | 7.4% | 11 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Hawaii | 27,511 | 30,514 | 31,268 | 2.6% | 2.5% | 31,192 | 31,901 | 2.3% | 40 | 50 | 51 | 50 |
| Illinois | 268,281 | 331,966 | 349,029 | 5.4% | 5.1% | 346,668 | 367,511 | 6.0% | 5 | 22 | 30 | 14 |
| Indiana | 112,016 | 136,073 | 143,362 | 5.1% | 5.4% | 142,285 | 149,775 | 5.3% | 16 | 35 | 25 | 24 |
| Iowa | 52,073 | 65,993 | 68,720 | 5.7% | 4.1% | 67,830 | 71,949 | 6.1% | 30 | 18 | 44 | 11 |
| Kansas | 50,883 | 62,363 | 65,854 | 5.3% | 5.6% | 65,385 | 69,334 | 6.0% | 31 | 27 | 21 | 13 |
| Kentucky | 65,279 | 80,435 | 84,834 | 5.4% | 5.5% | 84,440 | 87,789 | 4.0% | 26 | 24 | 23 | 41 |
| Louisiana | 73,424 | 89,067 | 93,430 | 4.9% | 4.9% | 93,334 | 95,947 | 2.8% | 25 | 39 | 34 | 49 |
| Maine | 22,823 | 27,243 | 28,620 | 4.6% | 5.1% | 28,406 | 29,590 | 4.2% | 41 | 41 | 32 | 38 |
| Maryland | 120,033 | 146,090 | 154,164 | 5.1% | 5.5% | 153,116 | 161,619 | 5.6% | 15 | 33 | 22 | 19 |
| Massachusetts | 152,204 | 191,008 | 202,252 | 5.9% | 5.9% | 200,905 | 211,825 | 5.4% | 10 | 16 | 15 | 23 |
| Michigan | 199,411 | 244,073 | 255,039 | 5.0% | 4.5% | 254,683 | 262,828 | 3.2% | 9 | 36 | 41 | 46 |
| Minnesota | 97,202 | 123,010 | 130,737 | 6.1% | 6.3% | 129,951 | 137,024 | 5.4% | 19 | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| Mississippi | 39,272 | 49,437 | 52,283 | 5.9% | 5.8% | 51,828 | 53,911 | 4.0% | 32 | 14 | 16 | 40 |
| Missouri | 102,826 | 127,795 | 132,955 | 5.3% | 4.0% | 132,228 | 138,315 | 4.6% | 17 | 28 | 45 | 31 |
| Nebraska | 31,785 | 39,135 | 41,212 | 5.3% | 5.3% | 40,820 | 43,344 | 6.2% | 36 | 26 | 27 | 9 |
| New Hampshire | 25,484 | 32,546 | 34,626 | 6.3% | 6.4% | 34,124 | 36,135 | 5.9% | 39 | 10 | 8 | 15 |
| New Jersey | 216,183 | 260,736 | 275,531 | 5.0% | 5.7% | 273,177 | 289,211 | 5.9% | 8 | 38 | 18 | 16 |
| New York | 460,249 | 548,927 | 575,768 | 4.6% | 4.9% | 575,201 | 604,333 | 5.1% | 2 | 43 | 35 | 28 |
| North Carolina | 132,981 | 172,154 | 182,036 | 6.5% | 5.7% | 180,852 | 188,290 | 4.1% | 13 | 9 | 17 | 39 |
| North Dakota | 10,860 | 12,885 | 13,855 | 5.0% | 7.5% | 13,680 | 14,335 | 4.8% | 50 | 37 | 5 | 30 |
| Ohio | 223,792 | 270,450 | 282,920 | 4.8% | 4.6% | 280,966 | 295,234 | 5.1% | 7 | 40 | 40 | 27 |
| Oklahoma | 56,253 | 67,444 | 70,469 | 4.6% | 4.5% | 70,257 | 72,644 | 3.4% | 29 | 42 | 42 | 45 |
| Oregon | 59,234 | 77,579 | 81,310 | 6.5% | 4.8% | 81,101 | 85,365 | 5.3% | 28 | 8 | 36 | 25 |
| Pennsylvania | 260,109 | 308,325 | 322,706 | 4.4% | 4.7% | 321,031 | 335,400 | 4.5% | 6 | 44 | 39 | 35 |
| Rhode Island | 21,688 | 25,340 | 26,614 | 4.2% | 5.0% | 26,370 | 27,681 | 5.0% | 42 | 45 | 33 | 29 |
| South Carolina | 62,123 | 77,686 | 82,039 | 5.7% | 5.6% | 81,170 | 85,616 | 5.5% | 27 | 17 | 20 | 21 |
| South Dakota | 12,717 | 15,549 | 16,388 | 5.2% | 5.4% | 16,185 | 17,110 | 5.7% | 47 | 31 | 24 | 18 |
| Tennessee | 97,273 | 121,934 | 128,244 | 5.7% | 5.2% | 127,546 | 133,405 | 4.6% | 20 | 19 | 28 | 32 |
| Texas | 353,092 | 459,585 | 494,544 | 7.0% | 7.6% | 490,352 | 520,128 | 6.1% | 3 | 6 | 3 | 12 |
| Vermont | 11,128 | 13,549 | 14,309 | 5.2% | 5.6% | 14,230 | 14,781 | 3.9% | 49 | 32 | 19 | 42 |
| Virginia | 143,137 | 175,911 | 186,686 | 5.5% | 6.1% | 184,931 | 198,419 | 7.3% | 12 | 20 | 14 | 4 |
| Washington | 115,597 | 148,500 | 159,674 | 6.7% | 7.5% | 157,999 | 169,890 | 7.5% | 14 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| West Virginia | 29,620 | 33,988 | 35,087 | 3.4% | 3.2% | 34,911 | 35,594 | 2.0% | 37 | 48 | 47 | 51 |
| Wisconsin | 101,159 | 125,081 | 131,547 | 5.4% | 5.2% | 130,512 | 135,475 | 3.8% | 18 | 23 | 29 | 44 |

saar = seasonally adjusted annual rate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Table 54**
**Per Capita Personal Income-U.S., Mountain Division, and States**

| Division/State | Per Capita Personal Income 1993 | Per Capita Personal Income 1997 | Per Capita Personal Income 1998 | Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change: Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1993-98 | Rates of Per Capita Personal Income Change: Percent Change 1997-98 | Per Capita Personal Income as a Percent of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income 1993* | 1997* | 1998* | Rankings*: Rank by Per Capita Personal Income 1998 | Rankings*: Rank by Average Annual Grwth Rate 1993-98 | Rankings*: Rank by Percent Change 1997-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States* | 21,220 | 25,288 | 26,482 | 4.5% | 4.7% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | | | |
| Mountain States | 19,108 | 22,908 | 24,045 | 4.7% | 5.0% | 90.0% | 90.6% | 90.8% | | | |
| Arizona | 18,270 | 21,998 | 23,152 | 4.9% | 5.2% | 86.1% | 87.0% | 87.4% | 36 | 15 | 9 |
| Colorado | 22,117 | 27,015 | 28,821 | 5.4% | 6.7% | 104.2% | 106.8% | 108.8% | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| Idaho | 17,699 | 20,392 | 21,080 | 3.6% | 3.4% | 83.4% | 80.6% | 79.6% | 45 | 46 | 46 |
| Montana | 17,571 | 19,660 | 20,247 | 2.9% | 3.0% | 82.8% | 77.7% | 76.5% | 48 | 49 | 49 |
| Nevada | 22,388 | 26,514 | 27,360 | 4.1% | 3.2% | 105.5% | 104.8% | 103.3% | 15 | 43 | 48 |
| New Mexico | 16,559 | 19,298 | 20,008 | 3.9% | 3.7% | 78.0% | 76.3% | 75.6% | 49 | 45 | 42 |
| Utah* | 16,359 | 20,185 | 21,096 | 5.2% | 4.5% | 77.1% | 79.8% | 79.7% | 44 | 5 | 31 |
| Wyoming | 19,535 | 22,596 | 23,225 | 3.5% | 2.8% | 92.1% | 89.4% | 87.7% | 35 | 47 | 50 |
| Other States | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 17,398 | 20,672 | 21,500 | 4.3% | 4.0% | 82.0% | 81.7% | 81.2% | 41 | 39 | 39 |
| Alaska | 22,711 | 24,969 | 25,771 | 2.6% | 3.2% | 107.0% | 98.7% | 97.3% | 21 | 50 | 47 |
| Arkansas | 16,380 | 19,595 | 20,393 | 4.5% | 4.1% | 77.2% | 77.5% | 77.0% | 47 | 31 | 37 |
| California | 22,430 | 26,314 | 27,579 | 4.2% | 4.8% | 105.7% | 104.1% | 104.1% | 13 | 42 | 20 |
| Connecticut | 29,232 | 35,863 | 37,700 | 5.2% | 5.1% | 137.8% | 141.8% | 142.4% | 1 | 4 | 13 |
| Delaware | 23,542 | 28,493 | 29,932 | 4.9% | 5.1% | 110.9% | 112.7% | 113.0% | 7 | 13 | 14 |
| D.C. | 29,912 | 35,704 | 37,325 | 4.5% | 4.5% | 141.0% | 141.2% | 140.9% | 2 | 27 | 28 |
| Florida | 21,080 | 24,799 | 25,922 | 4.2% | 4.5% | 99.3% | 98.1% | 97.9% | 20 | 41 | 30 |
| Georgia | 19,668 | 23,882 | 25,106 | 5.0% | 5.1% | 92.7% | 94.4% | 94.8% | 24 | 9 | 12 |
| Hawaii | 23,638 | 25,598 | 26,210 | 2.1% | 2.4% | 111.4% | 101.2% | 99.0% | 18 | 51 | 51 |
| Illinois | 22,895 | 27,688 | 28,976 | 4.8% | 4.7% | 107.9% | 109.5% | 109.4% | 9 | 16 | 27 |
| Indiana | 19,649 | 23,202 | 24,302 | 4.3% | 4.7% | 92.6% | 91.8% | 91.8% | 30 | 36 | 23 |
| Iowa | 18,461 | 23,120 | 24,007 | 5.4% | 3.8% | 87.0% | 91.4% | 90.7% | 33 | 2 | 40 |
| Kansas | 20,048 | 23,972 | 25,049 | 4.6% | 4.5% | 94.5% | 94.8% | 94.6% | 25 | 23 | 32 |
| Kentucky | 17,207 | 20,570 | 21,551 | 4.6% | 4.8% | 81.1% | 81.3% | 81.4% | 40 | 21 | 21 |
| Louisiana | 17,133 | 20,458 | 21,385 | 4.5% | 4.5% | 80.7% | 80.9% | 80.8% | 43 | 26 | 29 |
| Maine | 18,463 | 21,937 | 23,002 | 4.5% | 4.9% | 87.0% | 86.7% | 86.9% | 37 | 29 | 19 |
| Maryland | 24,283 | 28,674 | 30,023 | 4.3% | 4.7% | 114.4% | 113.4% | 113.4% | 6 | 38 | 26 |
| Massachusetts | 25,333 | 31,239 | 32,902 | 5.4% | 5.3% | 119.4% | 123.5% | 124.2% | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Michigan | 20,939 | 24,956 | 25,979 | 4.4% | 4.1% | 98.7% | 98.7% | 98.1% | 19 | 34 | 36 |
| Minnesota | 21,488 | 26,243 | 27,667 | 5.2% | 5.4% | 101.3% | 103.8% | 104.5% | 12 | 6 | 5 |
| Mississippi | 14,900 | 18,098 | 18,998 | 5.0% | 5.0% | 70.2% | 71.6% | 71.7% | 51 | 10 | 15 |
| Missouri | 19,632 | 23,629 | 24,447 | 4.5% | 3.5% | 92.5% | 93.4% | 92.3% | 29 | 30 | 45 |
| Nebraska | 19,714 | 23,618 | 24,786 | 4.7% | 4.9% | 92.9% | 93.4% | 93.6% | 27 | 20 | 16 |
| New Hampshire | 22,710 | 27,766 | 29,219 | 5.2% | 5.2% | 107.0% | 109.8% | 110.3% | 8 | 7 | 10 |
| New Jersey | 27,457 | 32,356 | 33,953 | 4.3% | 4.9% | 129.4% | 128.0% | 128.2% | 3 | 37 | 17 |
| New York | 25,373 | 30,250 | 31,679 | 4.5% | 4.7% | 119.6% | 119.6% | 119.6% | 5 | 25 | 24 |
| North Carolina | 19,137 | 23,168 | 24,122 | 4.7% | 4.1% | 90.2% | 91.6% | 91.1% | 32 | 18 | 35 |
| North Dakota | 17,040 | 20,103 | 21,708 | 5.0% | 8.0% | 80.3% | 79.5% | 82.0% | 39 | 12 | 1 |
| Ohio | 20,228 | 24,163 | 25,239 | 4.5% | 4.5% | 95.3% | 95.6% | 95.3% | 22 | 28 | 33 |
| Oklahoma | 17,419 | 20,305 | 21,056 | 3.9% | 3.7% | 82.1% | 80.3% | 79.5% | 46 | 44 | 41 |
| Oregon | 19,518 | 23,920 | 24,775 | 4.9% | 3.6% | 92.0% | 94.6% | 93.6% | 28 | 14 | 43 |
| Pennsylvania | 21,635 | 25,670 | 26,889 | 4.4% | 4.7% | 102.0% | 101.5% | 101.5% | 17 | 32 | 22 |
| Rhode Island | 21,735 | 25,667 | 26,924 | 4.4% | 4.9% | 102.4% | 101.5% | 101.7% | 16 | 35 | 18 |
| South Carolina | 17,091 | 20,508 | 21,387 | 4.6% | 4.3% | 80.5% | 81.1% | 80.8% | 42 | 22 | 34 |
| South Dakota | 17,600 | 21,076 | 22,201 | 4.8% | 5.3% | 82.9% | 83.3% | 83.8% | 38 | 17 | 6 |
| Tennessee | 19,139 | 22,699 | 23,615 | 4.3% | 4.0% | 90.2% | 89.8% | 89.2% | 34 | 40 | 38 |
| Texas | 19,606 | 23,707 | 25,028 | 5.0% | 5.6% | 92.4% | 93.7% | 94.5% | 26 | 8 | 4 |
| Vermont | 19,392 | 23,017 | 24,217 | 4.5% | 5.2% | 91.4% | 91.0% | 91.4% | 31 | 24 | 11 |
| Virginia | 22,133 | 26,109 | 27,489 | 4.4% | 5.3% | 104.3% | 103.2% | 103.8% | 14 | 33 | 8 |
| Washington | 22,024 | 26,451 | 28,066 | 5.0% | 6.1% | 103.8% | 104.6% | 106.0% | 11 | 11 | 3 |
| West Virginia | 16,306 | 18,724 | 19,373 | 3.5% | 3.5% | 76.8% | 74.0% | 73.2% | 50 | 48 | 44 |
| Wisconsin | 20,009 | 24,048 | 25,184 | 4.7% | 4.7% | 94.3% | 95.1% | 95.1% | 23 | 19 | 25 |

Note:
Totals and rankings differ in this table from other tables in this report due to different release dates or data sources.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Table 55**
**Median Income of Households—U.S., Mountain Division, and States**

| | Median Income of Households (1998 Dollars) | | | | Median Income of Households (1998 Dollars) Two-year Moving Average* | | | | | Median Income of Households Three-year Average* (1998 Dollars) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1993 | 1997 | 1998 | | 1996-1997 | 1997-1998 | | Two-year Average | | 1996-1998 | | | |
| | Amount | Amount | Amount | Standard Error | Amount | Amount | Standard Error | Difference | Pct. Chg. | Amount | Standard Error | Amount Rank | As a % of the U.S. |
| United States | $35,241 | $37,581 | $38,885 | $230 | $37,227 | $38,233 | $167 | $1,006 | 2.7% | $37,779 | $137 | | 100.0% |
| Mountain States | 36,069 | 37,253 | 39,568 | NA | 36,610 | 38,411 | NA | 1,800 | 4.9% | 37,598 | NA | | 99.5% |
| Arizona | 34,416 | 33,250 | 37,090 | 1,255 | 33,059 | 35,170 | 1,057 | 2,111 | 6.4% | 34,402 | 909 | 37 | 91.1% |
| Colorado | 38,903 | 43,906 | 46,599 | 1,086 | 43,224 | 45,253 | 1,282 | 2,029 | 4.7% | 44,349 | 1,075 | 6 | 117.4% |
| Idaho | 34,980 | 33,924 | 36,680 | 1,090 | 34,991 | 35,302 | 1,009 | 311 | 0.9% | 35,554 | 903 | 31 | 94.1% |
| Montana | 29,859 | 29,667 | 31,577 | 1,133 | 29,733 | 30,622 | 943 | 889 | 3.0% | 30,348 | 914 | 47 | 80.3% |
| Nevada | 40,399 | 39,459 | 39,756 | 1,225 | 39,749 | 39,608 | 1,166 | (141) | -0.4% | 39,751 | 1,061 | 18 | 105.2% |
| New Mexico | 30,184 | 30,555 | 31,543 | 1,398 | 28,308 | 31,049 | 1,058 | 2,741 | 9.7% | 29,386 | 863 | 48 | 77.8% |
| **Utah** | 40,368 | 43,441 | 44,299 | 1,375 | 40,960 | 43,870 | 1,316 | 2,910 | 7.1% | 42,073 | 1,084 | 10 | 111.4% |
| Wyoming | 33,211 | 33,944 | 35,250 | 1,316 | 33,050 | 34,597 | 1,142 | 1,547 | 4.7% | 33,783 | 878 | 38 | 89.4% |
| Other States | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 28,293 | 32,436 | 36,266 | 1,307 | 31,958 | 34,351 | 1,211 | 2,393 | 7.5% | 33,394 | 1,003 | 39 | 88.4% |
| Alaska | 48,427 | 48,742 | 50,692 | 2,124 | 51,787 | 49,717 | 1,418 | (2,070) | -4.0% | 51,421 | 1,236 | 1 | 136.1% |
| Arkansas | 25,989 | 26,569 | 27,665 | 1,160 | 27,373 | 27,117 | 958 | (256) | -0.9% | 27,471 | 784 | 50 | 72.7% |
| California | 38,435 | 40,312 | 40,934 | 577 | 40,317 | 40,623 | 603 | 306 | 0.8% | 40,522 | 548 | 17 | 107.3% |
| Connecticut | 44,575 | 44,670 | 46,508 | 2,728 | 44,214 | 45,589 | 1,961 | 1,375 | 3.1% | 44,978 | 1,832 | 4 | 119.1% |
| Delaware | 40,681 | 43,703 | 41,458 | 1,753 | 42,270 | 42,581 | 1,583 | 311 | 0.7% | 42,000 | 1,260 | 13 | 111.2% |
| Dist. of C. | 30,800 | 32,356 | 33,433 | 1,311 | 32,783 | 32,895 | 953 | 112 | 0.3% | 32,999 | 911 | 41 | 87.3% |
| Florida | 32,205 | 32,961 | 34,909 | 767 | 32,397 | 33,935 | 560 | 1,538 | 4.7% | 33,234 | 442 | 40 | 88.0% |
| Georgia | 35,717 | 37,234 | 38,665 | 1,179 | 35,497 | 37,950 | 869 | 2,453 | 6.9% | 36,553 | 891 | 26 | 96.8% |
| Hawaii | 48,124 | 41,572 | 40,827 | 2,369 | 42,484 | 41,200 | 1,580 | (1,284) | -3.0% | 41,932 | 1,325 | 14 | 111.0% |
| Illinois | 37,064 | 41,926 | 43,178 | 1,234 | 41,509 | 42,552 | 842 | 1,043 | 2.5% | 42,065 | 730 | 11 | 111.3% |
| Indiana | 33,249 | 39,495 | 39,731 | 1,589 | 38,004 | 39,613 | 1,151 | 1,609 | 4.2% | 38,580 | 958 | 19 | 102.1% |
| Iowa | 32,333 | 34,309 | 37,019 | 1,202 | 34,405 | 35,664 | 1,029 | 1,259 | 3.7% | 35,276 | 954 | 32 | 93.4% |
| Kansas | 33,581 | 37,039 | 36,711 | 1,617 | 35,446 | 36,875 | 1,338 | 1,429 | 4.0% | 35,867 | 1,115 | 29 | 94.9% |
| Kentucky | 27,497 | 33,973 | 36,252 | 1,511 | 33,823 | 35,113 | 1,314 | 1,290 | 3.8% | 34,633 | 1,101 | 36 | 91.7% |
| Louisiana | 29,681 | 33,778 | 31,735 | 1,660 | 32,609 | 32,757 | 1,329 | 148 | 0.5% | 32,317 | 1,072 | 43 | 85.5% |
| Maine | 30,951 | 33,282 | 35,640 | 1,049 | 34,664 | 34,461 | 977 | (203) | -0.6% | 34,989 | 854 | 34 | 92.6% |
| Maryland | 45,052 | 47,412 | 50,016 | 2,161 | 46,558 | 48,714 | 1,515 | 2,156 | 4.6% | 47,711 | 1,456 | 3 | 126.3% |
| Massachusetts | 41,809 | 42,678 | 42,345 | 1,961 | 41,854 | 42,512 | 1,392 | 658 | 1.6% | 42,017 | 1,236 | 12 | 111.2% |
| Michigan | 36,844 | 39,345 | 41,821 | 917 | 40,048 | 40,583 | 841 | 535 | 1.3% | 40,639 | 758 | 16 | 107.6% |
| Minnesota | 37,994 | 43,227 | 47,926 | 2,115 | 42,906 | 45,577 | 1,508 | 2,671 | 6.2% | 44,579 | 1,159 | 5 | 118.0% |
| Mississippi | 25,032 | 28,943 | 29,120 | 1,158 | 28,329 | 29,032 | 1,056 | 703 | 2.5% | 28,592 | 924 | 49 | 75.7% |
| Missouri | 32,354 | 37,122 | 40,201 | 1,868 | 36,360 | 38,662 | 1,628 | 2,302 | 6.3% | 37,640 | 1,307 | 23 | 99.6% |
| Nebraska | 34,978 | 35,232 | 36,413 | 1,549 | 35,284 | 35,823 | 1,274 | 539 | 1.5% | 35,661 | 1,086 | 30 | 94.4% |
| New Hampshire | 42,824 | 41,637 | 44,958 | 1,866 | 41,288 | 43,298 | 1,438 | 2,010 | 4.9% | 42,511 | 1,228 | 9 | 112.5% |
| New Jersey | 45,685 | 48,769 | 49,826 | 1,436 | 49,041 | 49,298 | 1,184 | 257 | 0.5% | 49,303 | 971 | 2 | 130.5% |
| New York | 35,755 | 36,356 | 37,394 | 777 | 36,572 | 36,875 | 585 | 303 | 0.8% | 36,845 | 508 | 25 | 97.5% |
| North Carolina | 32,510 | 36,398 | 35,838 | 1,022 | 36,692 | 36,118 | 803 | (574) | -1.6% | 36,407 | 696 | 27 | 96.4% |
| North Dakota | 31,718 | 32,154 | 30,304 | 1,179 | 32,424 | 31,229 | 1,054 | (1,195) | -3.7% | 31,717 | 891 | 44 | 84.0% |
| Ohio | 35,290 | 36,697 | 38,925 | 1,576 | 36,046 | 37,811 | 1,038 | 1,765 | 4.9% | 37,005 | 832 | 24 | 98.0% |
| Oklahoma | 29,622 | 31,839 | 33,727 | 1,232 | 30,172 | 32,783 | 935 | 2,611 | 8.7% | 31,357 | 789 | 45 | 83.0% |
| Oregon | 37,381 | 37,827 | 39,067 | 1,927 | 37,350 | 38,447 | 1,538 | 1,097 | 2.9% | 37,922 | 1,197 | 21 | 100.4% |
| Pennsylvania | 34,963 | 38,101 | 39,015 | 1,080 | 37,179 | 38,558 | 846 | 1,379 | 3.7% | 37,791 | 713 | 22 | 100.0% |
| Rhode Island | 37,799 | 35,339 | 40,686 | 2,657 | 36,882 | 38,013 | 2,027 | 1,131 | 3.1% | 38,150 | 1,464 | 20 | 101.0% |
| South Carolina | 29,389 | 34,796 | 33,267 | 1,310 | 35,405 | 34,032 | 1,213 | (1,373) | -3.9% | 34,692 | 1,037 | 35 | 91.8% |
| South Dakota | 31,288 | 30,157 | 32,786 | 1,013 | 30,416 | 31,472 | 895 | 1,056 | 3.5% | 31,205 | 755 | 46 | 82.6% |
| Tennessee | 28,316 | 31,113 | 34,091 | 1,307 | 31,550 | 32,602 | 1,104 | 1,052 | 3.3% | 32,397 | 897 | 42 | 85.8% |
| Texas | 32,405 | 35,621 | 35,783 | 662 | 34,990 | 35,702 | 643 | 712 | 2.0% | 35,254 | 555 | 33 | 93.3% |
| Vermont | 35,042 | 35,599 | 39,372 | 1,591 | 34,608 | 37,486 | 1,374 | 2,878 | 8.3% | 36,196 | 1,097 | 28 | 95.8% |
| Virginia | 41,097 | 43,626 | 43,354 | 2,195 | 42,181 | 43,490 | 1,695 | 1,309 | 3.1% | 42,572 | 1,326 | 8 | 112.7% |
| Washington | 40,220 | 45,256 | 47,421 | 1,379 | 41,679 | 46,339 | 1,286 | 4,660 | 11.2% | 43,593 | 1,128 | 7 | 115.4% |
| West Virginia | 25,292 | 27,916 | 26,704 | 780 | 27,073 | 27,310 | 883 | 237 | 0.9% | 26,950 | 831 | 51 | 71.3% |
| Wisconsin | 35,833 | 40,212 | 41,327 | 1,271 | 40,884 | 40,770 | 1,002 | (114) | -0.3% | 41,032 | 997 | 15 | 108.6% |

*Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years is combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

The Standard Error is a measurement that indicates the magnitude of sampling variability for the estimates. Note that the standard errors for U.S. estimates are much smaller than those for the states.

Ranking is done for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Source: March Current Population Survey, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Median Household Income by State.

## Table 56
## Average Annual Pay For All Workers Covered by Unemployment Insurance: U.S., Mountain Division, and States

| Division/State | Average Annual Pay 1993 | Average Annual Pay 1997 | Average Annual Pay 1998 | Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1993-98 | Rates of Change for Average Annual Pay: Percent Change 1997-98 | Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 1993 | Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 1997 | Average Annual Pay as a Percent of U.S. Average Annual Pay 1998 | Rankings*: Rank by Average Annual Pay 1998 | Rankings*: Rank by Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1993-98 | Rankings*: Rank by Percent Change 1997-98 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 26,361 | 30,353 | 31,908 | 3.9% | 5.1% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | | | |
| Mountain States | 23,548 | 27,251 | 28,795 | 4.1% | 5.7% | 89.3% | 89.8% | 90.2% | | | |
| Arizona | 23,501 | 27,659 | 29,317 | 4.5% | 6.0% | 89.2% | 91.1% | 91.9% | 23 | 6 | 7 |
| Colorado | 25,682 | 30,066 | 32,246 | 4.7% | 7.3% | 97.4% | 99.1% | 101.1% | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| Idaho | 21,188 | 24,062 | 24,866 | 3.3% | 3.3% | 80.4% | 79.3% | 77.9% | 45 | 43 | 46 |
| Montana | 19,932 | 21,946 | 22,644 | 2.6% | 3.2% | 75.6% | 72.3% | 71.0% | 51 | 47 | 47 |
| Nevada | 25,461 | 28,672 | 30,201 | 3.5% | 5.3% | 96.6% | 94.5% | 94.7% | 20 | 39 | 16 |
| New Mexico | 21,731 | 24,684 | 25,716 | 3.4% | 4.2% | 82.4% | 81.3% | 80.6% | 40 | 41 | 38 |
| Utah | 22,250 | 25,736 | 26,869 | 3.8% | 4.4% | 84.4% | 84.8% | 84.2% | 33 | 26 | 33 |
| Wyoming | 21,745 | 23,866 | 24,747 | 2.6% | 3.7% | 82.5% | 78.6% | 77.6% | 46 | 46 | 44 |
| Other States | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 22,786 | 26,139 | 27,035 | 3.5% | 3.4% | 86.4% | 86.1% | 84.7% | 31 | 38 | 45 |
| Alaska | 32,336 | 33,156 | 33,839 | 0.9% | 2.1% | 122.7% | 109.2% | 106.1% | 9 | 50 | 50 |
| Arkansas | 20,337 | 23,277 | 24,422 | 3.7% | 4.9% | 77.1% | 76.7% | 76.5% | 47 | 31 | 23 |
| California | 29,470 | 33,525 | 35,349 | 3.7% | 5.4% | 111.8% | 110.5% | 110.8% | 5 | 33 | 13 |
| Connecticut | 33,169 | 38,941 | 40,915 | 4.3% | 5.1% | 125.8% | 128.3% | 128.2% | 2 | 13 | 21 |
| Delaware | 27,144 | 32,188 | 33,996 | 4.6% | 5.6% | 103.0% | 106.0% | 106.5% | 8 | 3 | 10 |
| D.C. | 39,199 | 46,761 | 48,727 | 4.4% | 4.2% | 148.7% | 154.1% | 152.7% | 1 | 7 | 37 |
| Florida | 23,571 | 26,673 | 28,143 | 3.6% | 5.5% | 89.4% | 87.9% | 88.2% | 29 | 35 | 12 |
| Georgia | 24,865 | 29,037 | 30,873 | 4.4% | 6.3% | 94.3% | 95.7% | 96.8% | 18 | 8 | 3 |
| Hawaii | 26,325 | 28,357 | 29,029 | 2.0% | 2.4% | 99.9% | 93.4% | 91.0% | 25 | 49 | 48 |
| Illinois | 28,425 | 33,024 | 34,704 | 4.1% | 5.1% | 107.8% | 108.8% | 108.8% | 6 | 19 | 20 |
| Indiana | 24,109 | 27,635 | 29,107 | 3.8% | 5.3% | 91.5% | 91.0% | 91.2% | 24 | 27 | 17 |
| Iowa | 21,441 | 24,803 | 26,035 | 4.0% | 5.0% | 81.3% | 81.7% | 81.6% | 38 | 21 | 22 |
| Kansas | 22,430 | 25,694 | 26,842 | 3.7% | 4.5% | 85.1% | 84.7% | 84.1% | 34 | 34 | 29 |
| Kentucky | 22,170 | 25,577 | 26,689 | 3.8% | 4.3% | 84.1% | 84.3% | 83.6% | 35 | 28 | 35 |
| Louisiana | 22,633 | 25,755 | 26,905 | 3.5% | 4.5% | 85.9% | 84.9% | 84.3% | 32 | 37 | 30 |
| Maine | 22,026 | 24,899 | 25,875 | 3.3% | 3.9% | 83.6% | 82.0% | 81.1% | 39 | 42 | 42 |
| Maryland | 27,686 | 31,763 | 33,306 | 3.8% | 4.9% | 105.0% | 104.6% | 104.4% | 10 | 29 | 24 |
| Massachusetts | 30,229 | 35,716 | 37,787 | 4.6% | 5.8% | 114.7% | 117.7% | 118.4% | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Michigan | 28,260 | 32,780 | 34,542 | 4.1% | 5.4% | 107.2% | 108.0% | 108.3% | 7 | 18 | 14 |
| Minnesota | 25,710 | 30,231 | 32,073 | 4.5% | 6.1% | 97.5% | 99.6% | 100.5% | 13 | 5 | 6 |
| Mississippi | 19,693 | 22,778 | 23,822 | 3.9% | 4.6% | 74.7% | 75.0% | 74.7% | 48 | 23 | 27 |
| Missouri | 23,898 | 27,780 | 28,907 | 3.9% | 4.1% | 90.7% | 91.5% | 90.6% | 26 | 24 | 39 |
| Nebraska | 20,815 | 24,565 | 25,535 | 4.2% | 3.9% | 79.0% | 80.9% | 80.0% | 41 | 15 | 41 |
| New Hampshire | 24,962 | 29,296 | 30,943 | 4.4% | 5.6% | 94.7% | 96.5% | 97.0% | 17 | 9 | 9 |
| New Jersey | 32,722 | 37,514 | NA | NA | NA | 124.1% | 123.6% | NA | 44 | NA | NA |
| New York | 32,919 | 38,543 | 40,678 | 4.3% | 5.5% | 124.9% | 127.0% | 127.5% | 3 | 10 | 11 |
| North Carolina | 22,773 | 26,684 | 28,107 | 4.3% | 5.3% | 86.4% | 87.9% | 88.1% | 30 | 12 | 15 |
| North Dakota | 19,382 | 22,049 | 22,990 | 3.5% | 4.3% | 73.5% | 72.6% | 72.1% | 49 | 40 | 36 |
| Ohio | 25,338 | 29,094 | 30,395 | 3.7% | 4.5% | 96.1% | 95.9% | 95.3% | 19 | 32 | 28 |
| Oklahoma | 22,001 | 24,226 | 25,122 | 2.7% | 3.7% | 83.5% | 79.8% | 78.7% | 43 | 45 | 43 |
| Oregon | 24,093 | 28,411 | 29,542 | 4.2% | 4.0% | 91.4% | 93.6% | 92.6% | 22 | 16 | 40 |
| Pennsylvania | 26,274 | 30,163 | 31,582 | 3.7% | 4.7% | 99.7% | 99.4% | 99.0% | 14 | 30 | 25 |
| Rhode Island | 24,889 | 28,662 | 30,148 | 3.9% | 5.2% | 94.4% | 94.4% | 94.5% | 21 | 22 | 18 |
| South Carolina | 21,933 | 24,995 | 26,151 | 3.6% | 4.6% | 83.2% | 82.3% | 82.0% | 37 | 36 | 26 |
| South Dakota | 18,613 | 21,648 | 22,754 | 4.1% | 5.1% | 70.6% | 71.3% | 71.3% | 50 | 17 | 19 |
| Tennessee | 23,368 | 27,248 | 28,457 | 4.0% | 4.4% | 88.6% | 89.8% | 89.2% | 28 | 20 | 31 |
| Texas | 25,523 | 29,699 | 31,512 | 4.3% | 6.1% | 96.8% | 97.8% | 98.8% | 15 | 11 | 5 |
| Vermont | 22,704 | 25,496 | 26,615 | 3.2% | 4.4% | 86.1% | 84.0% | 83.4% | 36 | 44 | 34 |
| Virginia | 25,504 | 29,548 | 31,384 | 4.2% | 6.2% | 96.7% | 97.3% | 98.4% | 16 | 14 | 4 |
| Washington | 25,760 | 30,769 | 33,076 | 5.1% | 7.5% | 97.7% | 101.4% | 103.7% | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| West Virginia | 22,373 | 24,716 | 25,269 | 2.5% | 2.2% | 84.9% | 81.4% | 79.2% | 42 | 48 | 49 |
| Wisconsin | 23,610 | 27,337 | 28,542 | 3.9% | 4.4% | 89.6% | 90.1% | 89.5% | 27 | 25 | 32 |

Note:
Rankings in this table differ from other tables due to the inclusion of the District of Columbia.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 57**
**Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls—U.S., Mountain Division, and States**

| Division/State | Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 1993 (thousands) | Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 1997 (thousands) | Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls 1998 (thousands) | Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls: Avg. Ann. Grwth Rate 1993-98 | Rates of Change for Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls: Percent Change 1997-98 | Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): November 1998 (thousands) | Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): November 1999(p) (thousands) | Employees on Nonagricultural Payrolls (not seasonally adjusted): Percent Change 1998-99 | Rankings: Rank by Employees on Nonag. Payrolls 1998 | Rankings: Rank by Average Annual Grwth Rate 1993-98 | Rankings: Rank by Percent Change 1997-98 | Rankings: Rank by Percent Change (unadjust.) 1998-99 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States | 110,713.0 | 122,690.0 | 125,826.0 | 2.6% | 2.6% | 127,902.0 | 130,583.0 | 2.1% | | | | |
| Mountain States | 6,336.7 | 7,656.4 | 7,921.3 | 4.6% | 3.5% | 8,096.3 | 8,312.1 | 2.7% | | | | |
| Arizona | 1,586.2 | 1,984.6 | 2,078.1 | 5.6% | 4.7% | 2,141.2 | 2,210.8 | 3.3% | 21 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Colorado | 1,670.7 | 1,979.5 | 2,051.0 | 4.2% | 3.6% | 2,086.4 | 2,130.2 | 2.1% | 22 | 4 | 6 | 15 |
| Idaho | 436.5 | 509.9 | 522.1 | 3.6% | 2.4% | 535.5 | 539.6 | 0.8% | 43 | 7 | 26 | 39 |
| Montana | 325.6 | 364.9 | 372.9 | 2.7% | 2.2% | 379.1 | 387.2 | 2.1% | 46 | 17 | 28 | 14 |
| Nevada | 671.4 | 890.7 | 924.5 | 6.6% | 3.8% | 953.2 | 999.8 | 4.9% | 35 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| New Mexico | 626.2 | 708.5 | 721.0 | 2.9% | 1.8% | 729.1 | 739.4 | 1.4% | 37 | 15 | 42 | 29 |
| Utah | 809.8 | 993.8 | 1,023.9 | 4.8% | 3.0% | 1,045.6 | 1,074.5 | 2.8% | 34 | 3 | 13 | 6 |
| Wyoming | 210.3 | 224.5 | 227.8 | 1.6% | 1.5% | 226.2 | 230.6 | 1.9% | 51 | 45 | 48 | 18 |
| Other States | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 1,716.8 | 1,866.3 | 1,906.0 | 2.1% | 2.1% | 1,931.3 | 1,949.0 | 0.9% | 23 | 38 | 30 | 34 |
| Alaska | 252.9 | 268.7 | 275.4 | 1.7% | 2.5% | 269.3 | 271.7 | 0.9% | 50 | 43 | 21 | 37 |
| Arkansas | 994.0 | 1,104.0 | 1,123.4 | 2.5% | 1.8% | 1,139.9 | 1,154.8 | 1.3% | 33 | 27 | 43 | 31 |
| California | 12,045.3 | 13,129.7 | 13,584.1 | 2.4% | 3.5% | 13,854.3 | 14,222.8 | 2.7% | 1 | 29 | 10 | 8 |
| Connecticut | 1,531.1 | 1,612.6 | 1,645.0 | 1.4% | 2.0% | 1,672.3 | 1,698.6 | 1.6% | 27 | 46 | 36 | 28 |
| Delaware | 348.6 | 387.9 | 399.5 | 2.8% | 3.0% | 406.5 | 418.4 | 2.9% | 45 | 16 | 14 | 5 |
| D.C. | 670.3 | 618.4 | 615.4 | -1.7% | -0.5% | 618.8 | 623.0 | 0.7% | 39 | 51 | 51 | 42 |
| Florida | 5,571.4 | 6,414.4 | 6,677.3 | 3.7% | 4.1% | 6,809.6 | 7,071.4 | 3.8% | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Georgia | 3,109.2 | 3,614.4 | 3,740.4 | 3.8% | 3.5% | 3,819.6 | 3,961.1 | 3.7% | 11 | 5 | 8 | 3 |
| Hawaii | 538.8 | 531.6 | 529.9 | -0.3% | -0.3% | 531.7 | 534.9 | 0.6% | 42 | 50 | 50 | 44 |
| Illinois | 5,330.5 | 5,772.1 | 5,893.7 | 2.0% | 2.1% | 5,994.0 | 6,042.9 | 0.8% | 5 | 39 | 32 | 38 |
| Indiana | 2,626.9 | 2,858.6 | 2,917.8 | 2.1% | 2.1% | 2,965.3 | 2,992.5 | 0.9% | 14 | 37 | 33 | 33 |
| Iowa | 1,278.6 | 1,407.0 | 1,446.4 | 2.5% | 2.8% | 1,475.9 | 1,509.6 | 2.3% | 29 | 26 | 17 | 13 |
| Kansas | 1,133.3 | 1,268.2 | 1,312.2 | 3.0% | 3.5% | 1,340.3 | 1,361.5 | 1.6% | 31 | 12 | 9 | 26 |
| Kentucky | 1,547.9 | 1,711.2 | 1,753.1 | 2.5% | 2.4% | 1,778.8 | 1,815.5 | 2.1% | 26 | 24 | 23 | 16 |
| Louisiana | 1,658.6 | 1,849.9 | 1,896.8 | 2.7% | 2.5% | 1,924.5 | 1,938.3 | 0.7% | 24 | 18 | 19 | 41 |
| Maine | 519.4 | 553.7 | 569.6 | 1.9% | 2.9% | 584.8 | 598.7 | 2.4% | 41 | 42 | 16 | 11 |
| Maryland | 2,102.4 | 2,267.1 | 2,324.1 | 2.0% | 2.5% | 2,367.4 | 2,411.8 | 1.9% | 20 | 40 | 20 | 21 |
| Massachusetts | 2,840.2 | 3,109.2 | 3,177.2 | 2.3% | 2.2% | 3,229.3 | 3,273.2 | 1.4% | 13 | 33 | 29 | 30 |
| Michigan | 4,005.8 | 4,448.2 | 4,514.4 | 2.4% | 1.5% | 4,596.3 | 4,630.5 | 0.7% | 8 | 30 | 47 | 40 |
| Minnesota | 2,242.7 | 2,490.8 | 2,560.3 | 2.7% | 2.8% | 2,610.0 | 2,657.4 | 1.8% | 19 | 19 | 18 | 23 |
| Mississippi | 1,002.3 | 1,107.1 | 1,131.5 | 2.5% | 2.2% | 1,142.3 | 1,139.7 | -0.2% | 32 | 28 | 27 | 50 |
| Missouri | 2,394.5 | 2,639.4 | 2,686.6 | 2.3% | 1.8% | 2,732.2 | 2,735.1 | 0.1% | 16 | 32 | 40 | 49 |
| Nebraska | 767.2 | 854.3 | 875.3 | 2.7% | 2.5% | 891.0 | 888.5 | -0.3% | 36 | 20 | 22 | 51 |
| New Hampshire | 502.4 | 570.2 | 587.5 | 3.2% | 3.0% | 594.2 | 605.0 | 1.8% | 40 | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| New Jersey | 3,493.1 | 3,724.6 | 3,800.8 | 1.7% | 2.0% | 3,850.5 | 3,917.7 | 1.7% | 9 | 44 | 34 | 24 |
| New York | 7,752.0 | 8,067.1 | 8,228.7 | 1.2% | 2.0% | 8,386.5 | 8,552.7 | 2.0% | 3 | 49 | 37 | 17 |
| North Carolina | 3,244.7 | 3,663.2 | 3,772.4 | 3.1% | 3.0% | 3,852.9 | 3,887.9 | 0.9% | 10 | 11 | 15 | 35 |
| North Dakota | 284.8 | 314.1 | 317.7 | 2.2% | 1.1% | 320.6 | 321.9 | 0.4% | 48 | 34 | 49 | 47 |
| Ohio | 4,918.3 | 5,392.4 | 5,474.7 | 2.2% | 1.5% | 5,550.3 | 5,579.7 | 0.5% | 7 | 35 | 45 | 45 |
| Oklahoma | 1,247.0 | 1,392.5 | 1,441.4 | 2.9% | 3.5% | 1,461.7 | 1,498.5 | 2.5% | 30 | 13 | 7 | 9 |
| Oregon | 1,308.4 | 1,526.4 | 1,556.6 | 3.5% | 2.0% | 1,589.2 | 1,614.3 | 1.6% | 28 | 9 | 38 | 27 |
| Pennsylvania | 5,122.8 | 5,406.5 | 5,496.0 | 1.4% | 1.7% | 5,577.9 | 5,604.3 | 0.5% | 6 | 47 | 44 | 46 |
| Rhode Island | 430.0 | 450.0 | 458.0 | 1.3% | 1.8% | 467.6 | 475.2 | 1.6% | 44 | 48 | 41 | 25 |
| South Carolina | 1,570.1 | 1,720.2 | 1,787.1 | 2.6% | 3.9% | 1,811.2 | 1,854.5 | 2.4% | 25 | 21 | 3 | 10 |
| South Dakota | 318.7 | 354.9 | 361.3 | 2.5% | 1.8% | 365.5 | 366.8 | 0.4% | 47 | 23 | 39 | 48 |
| Tennessee | 2,328.5 | 2,584.0 | 2,636.6 | 2.5% | 2.0% | 2,677.8 | 2,702.8 | 0.9% | 17 | 25 | 35 | 32 |
| Texas | 7,481.5 | 8,608.0 | 8,939.0 | 3.6% | 3.8% | 9,105.1 | 9,353.6 | 2.7% | 2 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| Vermont | 257.2 | 279.2 | 285.9 | 2.1% | 2.4% | 290.0 | 296.7 | 2.3% | 49 | 36 | 25 | 12 |
| Virginia | 2,918.9 | 3,231.8 | 3,309.7 | 2.5% | 2.4% | 3,371.5 | 3,435.8 | 1.9% | 12 | 22 | 24 | 19 |
| Washington | 2,253.0 | 2,514.2 | 2,596.3 | 2.9% | 3.3% | 2,647.8 | 2,697.6 | 1.9% | 18 | 14 | 11 | 20 |
| West Virginia | 652.6 | 707.8 | 718.5 | 1.9% | 1.5% | 730.4 | 734.9 | 0.6% | 38 | 41 | 46 | 43 |
| Wisconsin | 2,412.7 | 2,655.7 | 2,711.9 | 2.4% | 2.1% | 2,753.0 | 2,778.0 | 0.9% | 15 | 31 | 31 | 36 |

(p)=preliminary

Note: This data varies slightly from data reported by the State of Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 58**
**Unemployment Rates—U.S., Mountain Division, and States**

| | Unemployment Rate | | | Unemployment Rate Percent Change | | Unemployment Rate (not seasonally adjusted) | | Rankings by Unemployment Rate | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Division/State | 1993 | 1997 | 1998 | 1993-98 | 1997-98 | November 1998 | November 1999(p) | 1993 | 1997 | 1998 | (unadjust.) 1998 | (unadjust.) 1999 |
| United States | 6.9% | 4.9% | 4.5% | -2.4% | -0.4% | 4.1% | 3.8% | | | | | |
| Mountain States | 5.8% | 4.3% | 4.4% | -1.4% | 0.1% | 3.9% | 3.6% | | | | | |
| Arizona | 6.2% | 4.6% | 4.1% | -2.0% | -0.5% | 3.7% | 3.7% | 28 | 28 | 32 | 30 | 25 |
| Colorado | 5.2% | 3.3% | 3.8% | -1.4% | 0.6% | 3.3% | 2.6% | 40 | 44 | 34 | 33 | 41 |
| Idaho | 6.1% | 5.3% | 5.0% | -1.1% | -0.3% | 4.4% | 4.3% | 31 | 16 | 13 | 15 | 12 |
| Montana | 6.0% | 5.4% | 5.6% | -0.4% | 0.3% | 5.6% | 4.8% | 33 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Nevada | 7.2% | 4.1% | 4.3% | -2.9% | 0.2% | 3.1% | 3.9% | 16 | 35 | 25 | 38 | 20 |
| New Mexico | 7.5% | 6.2% | 6.2% | -1.3% | -0.1% | 6.0% | 5.5% | 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| Utah | 3.9% | 3.1% | 3.8% | -0.1% | 0.6% | 3.2% | 2.7% | 49 | 48 | 38 | 37 | 39 |
| Wyoming | 5.4% | 5.1% | 4.8% | -0.6% | -0.3% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 37 | 22 | 16 | 14 | 15 |
| Other States | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 7.5% | 5.1% | 4.2% | -3.3% | -0.9% | 3.9% | 4.2% | 11 | 24 | 28 | 28 | 14 |
| Alaska | 7.6% | 7.9% | 5.8% | -1.8% | -2.1% | 5.5% | 5.8% | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 |
| Arkansas | 6.2% | 5.3% | 5.5% | -0.7% | 0.2% | 4.9% | 3.9% | 27 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 22 |
| California | 9.2% | 6.3% | 5.9% | -3.3% | -0.4% | 5.7% | 4.6% | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 9 |
| Connecticut | 6.2% | 5.1% | 3.4% | -2.8% | -1.7% | 2.9% | 2.6% | 26 | 21 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Delaware | 5.3% | 4.0% | 3.8% | -1.5% | -0.2% | 3.0% | 2.9% | 39 | 36 | 37 | 40 | 36 |
| D.C. | 8.5% | 7.9% | 8.8% | 0.4% | 0.9% | 8.0% | 5.7% | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Florida | 7.0% | 4.8% | 4.3% | -2.7% | -0.5% | 4.2% | 4.0% | 20 | 26 | 26 | 18 | 19 |
| Georgia | 5.8% | 4.5% | 4.2% | -1.6% | -0.3% | 3.8% | 3.4% | 34 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Hawaii | 4.2% | 6.4% | 6.2% | 2.1% | -0.2% | 5.9% | 5.2% | 47 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| Illinois | 7.4% | 4.7% | 4.5% | -3.0% | -0.2% | 4.1% | 3.9% | 12 | 27 | 23 | 23 | 21 |
| Indiana | 5.3% | 3.5% | 3.1% | -2.2% | -0.4% | 2.8% | 2.8% | 38 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 38 |
| Iowa | 4.0% | 3.3% | 2.8% | -1.2% | -0.5% | 2.5% | 2.0% | 48 | 45 | 49 | 49 | 51 |
| Kansas | 5.0% | 3.8% | 3.8% | -1.1% | 0.1% | 3.7% | 3.3% | 43 | 40 | 35 | 31 | 32 |
| Kentucky | 6.2% | 5.4% | 4.6% | -1.6% | -0.8% | 4.1% | 3.7% | 30 | 13 | 20 | 22 | 26 |
| Louisiana | 7.4% | 6.1% | 5.7% | -1.7% | -0.4% | 4.9% | 4.4% | 14 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 10 |
| Maine | 7.9% | 5.4% | 4.4% | -3.5% | -1.0% | 4.2% | 3.6% | 4 | 11 | 24 | 19 | 27 |
| Maryland | 6.2% | 5.1% | 4.6% | -1.6% | -0.5% | 4.0% | 3.1% | 29 | 23 | 21 | 25 | 33 |
| Massachusetts | 6.9% | 4.0% | 3.3% | -3.5% | -0.7% | 2.7% | 2.8% | 21 | 37 | 43 | 45 | 37 |
| Michigan | 7.0% | 4.2% | 3.9% | -3.1% | -0.3% | 3.3% | 3.3% | 19 | 33 | 33 | 34 | 31 |
| Minnesota | 5.1% | 3.3% | 2.5% | -2.5% | -0.7% | 2.1% | 2.1% | 41 | 46 | 51 | 51 | 50 |
| Mississippi | 6.3% | 5.7% | 5.4% | -1.0% | -0.4% | 4.4% | 3.8% | 25 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 24 |
| Missouri | 6.4% | 4.2% | 4.2% | -2.2% | -0.1% | 3.2% | 2.3% | 24 | 32 | 31 | 35 | 48 |
| Nebraska | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.7% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 2.3% | 2.2% | 51 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 49 |
| New Hampshire | 6.6% | 3.1% | 2.9% | -3.7% | -0.2% | 2.9% | 2.7% | 22 | 47 | 47 | 43 | 40 |
| New Jersey | 7.4% | 5.1% | 4.6% | -2.8% | -0.5% | 4.2% | 4.0% | 13 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 17 |
| New York | 7.7% | 6.4% | 5.6% | -2.1% | -0.8% | 5.2% | 4.8% | 6 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| North Carolina | 4.9% | 3.6% | 3.5% | -1.4% | -0.2% | 3.1% | 3.1% | 44 | 42 | 39 | 39 | 34 |
| North Dakota | 4.3% | 2.5% | 3.2% | -1.1% | 0.7% | 2.6% | 2.6% | 46 | 51 | 44 | 48 | 43 |
| Ohio | 6.5% | 4.6% | 4.3% | -2.2% | -0.3% | 4.0% | 3.9% | 23 | 29 | 27 | 24 | 23 |
| Oklahoma | 6.0% | 4.1% | 4.5% | -1.5% | 0.4% | 4.1% | 2.9% | 32 | 34 | 22 | 21 | 35 |
| Oregon | 7.2% | 5.8% | 5.6% | -1.6% | -0.2% | 5.4% | 4.9% | 15 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Pennsylvania | 7.0% | 5.2% | 4.6% | -2.4% | -0.6% | 4.2% | 4.0% | 17 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 |
| Rhode Island | 7.7% | 5.3% | 4.9% | -2.8% | -0.4% | 3.9% | 3.4% | 5 | 18 | 14 | 26 | 30 |
| South Carolina | 7.5% | 4.5% | 3.8% | -3.7% | -0.7% | 3.6% | 4.3% | 8 | 31 | 36 | 32 | 11 |
| South Dakota | 3.5% | 3.1% | 2.9% | -0.6% | -0.2% | 2.6% | 2.4% | 50 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 47 |
| Tennessee | 5.7% | 5.4% | 4.2% | -1.5% | -1.2% | 3.9% | 3.5% | 35 | 12 | 30 | 27 | 28 |
| Texas | 7.0% | 5.4% | 4.8% | -2.2% | -0.6% | 4.6% | 4.2% | 18 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Vermont | 5.4% | 4.0% | 3.4% | -2.0% | -0.6% | 2.9% | 2.5% | 36 | 38 | 40 | 41 | 46 |
| Virginia | 5.0% | 4.0% | 2.9% | -2.1% | -1.0% | 2.7% | 2.6% | 42 | 39 | 46 | 46 | 44 |
| Washington | 7.5% | 4.8% | 4.8% | -2.8% | -0.0% | 4.9% | 4.0% | 9 | 25 | 17 | 11 | 18 |
| West Virginia | 10.8% | 6.9% | 6.6% | -4.1% | -0.2% | 5.8% | 6.1% | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 4.7% | 3.7% | 3.4% | -1.3% | -0.3% | 3.2% | 2.5% | 45 | 41 | 41 | 36 | 45 |

(p)=preliminary

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table 59**
**Percent of People in Poverty—U.S., Mountain Division, and States**

| | Percent of Persons in Poverty | | | | Percent of Persons in Poverty Two-year Moving Average* | | | | Percent of Persons in Poverty Three-year Average* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1993 | 1997 | 1998 | | 1996-1997 | 1997-1998 | | Two-year | 1996-1998 | | |
| | Amount | Amount | Amount | Standard Error | Amount | Amount | Standard Error | Average Difference | Amount | Standard Error | Amount Rank |
| United States | 15.1% | 13.3% | 12.7% | 0.21% | 13.5% | 13.0% | 0.2% | -0.5% | 13.2% | 0.15% | ---- |
| Mountain States | 12.9% | 13.5% | 13.3% | NA | 14.1% | 13.3% | NA | -0.8% | 13.8% | NA | ---- |
| Arizona | 15.4% | 17.2% | 16.6% | 1.69% | 18.8% | 16.9% | 1.5% | -1.9% | 18.1% | 1.29% | 47 |
| Colorado | 9.9% | 8.2% | 9.2% | 1.42% | 9.4% | 8.7% | 1.2% | -0.7% | 9.3% | 1.05% | 8 |
| Idaho | 13.1% | 14.7% | 13.0% | 1.58% | 13.3% | 13.8% | 1.4% | 0.6% | 13.2% | 1.18% | 32 |
| Montana | 14.9% | 15.6% | 16.6% | 1.76% | 16.3% | 16.1% | 1.5% | -0.2% | 16.4% | 1.29% | 43 |
| Nevada | 9.8% | 11.0% | 10.6% | 1.53% | 9.6% | 10.8% | 1.3% | 1.2% | 9.9% | 1.12% | 11 |
| New Mexico | 17.4% | 21.2% | 20.4% | 1.92% | 23.4% | 20.8% | 1.6% | -2.6% | 22.4% | 1.44% | 50 |
| Utah | 10.7% | 8.9% | 9.0% | 1.32% | 8.3% | 8.9% | 1.1% | 0.7% | 8.5% | 0.95% | 2 |
| Wyoming | 13.3% | 13.5% | 10.6% | 1.56% | 12.7% | 12.1% | 1.4% | -0.6% | 12.0% | 1.21% | 27 |
| Other States | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 17.4% | 15.7% | 14.5% | 1.76% | 14.8% | 15.1% | 1.5% | 0.3% | 14.7% | 1.29% | 38 |
| Alaska | 9.1% | 8.8% | 9.4% | 1.44% | 8.5% | 9.1% | 1.2% | 0.6% | 8.8% | 1.02% | 6 |
| Arkansas | 20.0% | 19.7% | 14.8% | 1.73% | 18.4% | 17.2% | 1.6% | -1.2% | 17.2% | 1.34% | 45 |
| California | 18.2% | 16.6% | 15.4% | 0.72% | 16.8% | 16.0% | 0.6% | -0.8% | 16.3% | 0.55% | 42 |
| Connecticut | 8.5% | 8.6% | 9.5% | 1.65% | 10.1% | 9.0% | 1.4% | -1.1% | 9.9% | 1.21% | 13 |
| Delaware | 10.2% | 9.6% | 10.3% | 1.64% | 9.1% | 10.0% | 1.4% | 0.9% | 9.5% | 1.18% | 10 |
| Dist. of C. | 26.4% | 21.8% | 22.3% | 2.37% | 23.0% | 22.0% | 2.0% | -0.9% | 22.7% | 1.73% | 51 |
| Florida | 17.8% | 14.3% | 13.1% | 0.89% | 14.3% | 13.7% | 0.8% | -0.5% | 13.9% | 0.67% | 35 |
| Georgia | 13.5% | 14.5% | 13.6% | 1.49% | 14.7% | 14.0% | 1.3% | -0.6% | 14.3% | 1.12% | 36 |
| Hawaii | 8.0% | 13.9% | 10.9% | 1.72% | 13.0% | 12.4% | 1.6% | -0.6% | 12.3% | 1.33% | 28 |
| Illinois | 13.6% | 11.2% | 10.1% | 0.88% | 11.6% | 10.6% | 0.8% | -1.0% | 11.1% | 0.67% | 22 |
| Indiana | 12.2% | 8.8% | 9.4% | 1.44% | 8.2% | 9.1% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 8.6% | 1.02% | 3 |
| Iowa | 10.3% | 9.6% | 9.1% | 1.47% | 9.6% | 9.3% | 1.3% | -0.3% | 9.4% | 1.09% | 9 |
| Kansas | 13.1% | 9.7% | 9.6% | 1.49% | 10.4% | 9.6% | 1.3% | -0.8% | 10.1% | 1.12% | 15 |
| Kentucky | 20.4% | 15.9% | 13.5% | 1.70% | 16.4% | 14.7% | 1.5% | -1.7% | 15.5% | 1.31% | 40 |
| Louisiana | 26.4% | 16.3% | 19.1% | 1.88% | 18.4% | 17.7% | 1.6% | -0.7% | 18.6% | 1.36% | 49 |
| Maine | 15.4% | 10.1% | 10.4% | 1.68% | 10.7% | 10.2% | 1.4% | -0.4% | 10.6% | 1.25% | 18 |
| Maryland | 9.7% | 8.4% | 7.2% | 1.38% | 9.3% | 7.8% | 1.2% | -1.6% | 8.6% | 1.09% | 5 |
| Massachusetts | 10.7% | 12.2% | 8.7% | 1.04% | 11.2% | 10.4% | 1.0% | -0.7% | 10.3% | 0.83% | 16 |
| Michigan | 15.4% | 10.3% | 11.0% | 0.97% | 10.7% | 10.6% | 0.8% | -0.1% | 10.8% | 0.71% | 21 |
| Minnesota | 11.6% | 9.6% | 10.4% | 1.49% | 9.7% | 10.0% | 1.2% | 0.3% | 9.9% | 1.07% | 12 |
| Mississippi | 24.7% | 16.7% | 17.6% | 1.87% | 18.6% | 17.1% | 1.6% | -1.5% | 18.3% | 1.38% | 48 |
| Missouri | 16.1% | 11.8% | 9.8% | 1.53% | 10.6% | 10.8% | 1.4% | 0.2% | 10.4% | 1.16% | 17 |
| Nebraska | 10.3% | 9.8% | 12.3% | 1.66% | 10.0% | 11.1% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 10.8% | 1.15% | 20 |
| New Hampshire | 9.9% | 9.1% | 9.8% | 1.69% | 7.7% | 9.4% | 1.4% | 1.7% | 8.4% | 1.17% | 1 |
| New Jersey | 10.9% | 9.3% | 8.6% | 0.91% | 9.2% | 8.9% | 0.8% | -0.3% | 9.0% | 0.68% | 7 |
| New York | 16.4% | 16.5% | 16.7% | 0.84% | 16.6% | 16.6% | 0.7% | 0.0% | 16.6% | 0.61% | 44 |
| North Carolina | 14.4% | 11.4% | 14.0% | 1.26% | 11.8% | 12.7% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 12.5% | 0.88% | 29 |
| North Dakota | 11.2% | 13.6% | 15.1% | 1.82% | 12.3% | 14.4% | 1.5% | 2.1% | 13.2% | 1.26% | 33 |
| Ohio | 13.0% | 11.0% | 11.2% | 0.97% | 11.8% | 11.1% | 0.8% | -0.7% | 11.6% | 0.72% | 25 |
| Oklahoma | 19.9% | 13.7% | 14.1% | 1.68% | 15.2% | 13.9% | 1.4% | -1.3% | 14.8% | 1.24% | 39 |
| Oregon | 11.8% | 11.6% | 15.0% | 1.84% | 11.7% | 13.3% | 1.5% | 1.6% | 12.8% | 1.26% | 30 |
| Pennsylvania | 13.2% | 11.2% | 11.2% | 0.91% | 11.4% | 11.2% | 0.8% | -0.2% | 11.3% | 0.67% | 24 |
| Rhode Island | 11.2% | 12.7% | 11.5% | 1.82% | 11.9% | 12.2% | 1.6% | 0.3% | 11.8% | 1.35% | 26 |
| South Carolina | 18.7% | 13.1% | 13.7% | 1.79% | 13.1% | 13.4% | 1.5% | 0.3% | 13.3% | 1.30% | 34 |
| South Dakota | 14.2% | 16.5% | 10.8% | 1.55% | 14.1% | 13.7% | 1.4% | -0.5% | 13.0% | 1.23% | 31 |
| Tennessee | 19.6% | 14.3% | 13.4% | 1.70% | 15.1% | 13.9% | 1.5% | -1.2% | 14.5% | 1.29% | 37 |
| Texas | 17.4% | 16.7% | 15.0% | 0.90% | 16.7% | 15.9% | 0.8% | -0.8% | 16.1% | 0.68% | 41 |
| Vermont | 10.0% | 9.3% | 9.9% | 1.68% | 10.9% | 9.6% | 1.4% | -1.4% | 10.6% | 1.26% | 19 |
| Virginia | 9.7% | 12.7% | 8.8% | 1.36% | 12.5% | 10.8% | 1.3% | -1.7% | 11.3% | 1.11% | 23 |
| Washington | 12.1% | 9.2% | 8.9% | 1.47% | 10.5% | 9.1% | 1.3% | -1.5% | 10.0% | 1.13% | 14 |
| West Virginia | 22.2% | 16.4% | 17.8% | 1.84% | 17.5% | 17.1% | 1.5% | -0.3% | 17.6% | 1.34% | 46 |
| Wisconsin | 12.6% | 8.2% | 8.8% | 1.41% | 8.5% | 8.5% | 1.2% | 0.0% | 8.6% | 1.02% | 4 |

*Because the sample of households contacted in small population states like Utah is relatively few in number, the data collected for two or three years is combined to calculate less variable estimates. The Census Bureau recommends using 2-year averages for evaluating changes in state estimates over time, and 3-year averages when comparing the relative ranking of states.

The Standard Error is a measurement that indicates the magnitude of sampling variability for the estimates. Note that the standard errors for U.S. estimates are much smaller than those for the states.

Ranking is done for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Source: March Current Population Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, Poverty in the United States: 1998.